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## BRITAIN READY TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN WITH EGYPT

### As Soon as Egyptians Offer Guarantees for Safety of Foreign Communities British Troops Will Be Withdrawn

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Special Cable)—The action of the British Government in issuing a frank statement of British policy toward Egypt, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, is expected to have a far-reaching effect on the people of that country. For some time past it has been felt that the British policy has been totally misinterpreted and the fact that there exists every willingness to grant sovereign independence has been willfully disguised and distorted.

Notwithstanding the publication of the government's proposals to Adly Yeghen Pasha and his reply, along with a letter of Lord Allenby to the Sultan, in which reasons for the conditions set down by this country were fully explained, there has been a persistent endeavor to influence Egyptians into the belief that their independence was refused. Further difficulties were added by Adly's resignation, but the British Government has now made it quite clear that the way for further negotiations is still open. Furthermore, the frank offer to abolish the protectorate, which came into being in 1914, and the definitely expressed willingness to recognise Egypt as a sovereign state cannot be ignored by people who have Egypt's future welfare at heart.

#### Extremists Adamant

The government declaration is not expected to have much effect on the extremist element, who are demanding conditions which must inevitably result in delaying negotiations. This body intimates that it will consent to nothing less than absolute withdrawal of all British troops from Egypt. In the first place, neither the Greeks nor the Italians would agree to any such conditions, as they are confident that once the British troops were withdrawn there would be absolutely no guarantee for the safety of their nationals. First, any "regrettable incidents" that affected nationals of either of these two countries, or of France, would be immediately followed by the landing in Egypt of troops from that particular country.

Despite the bitter animosity that is being shown to British supervision there is no thinking Egyptian who would need to consider for a moment whether he prefers British to Greek, Italian or French rule. In any case Egypt's geographical position precludes the possibility of permitting any foreign power to exercise an overlordship of that country whose independence is vital to the communications of the British Empire.

The necessity for the protection of foreign communities is really the crux of the whole question and just as soon as Egyptians can offer good and sufficient guarantees which will satisfy the respective governments the British troops will be withdrawn. If it was only the matter of British nationals' safety that was involved the difficulties would be much lessened, as Egyptians and English have always lived in the friendliest relations. So long as foreign communities, other than British, are on Egyptian soil and as long as they are apprehensive for their security in a country not yet established on foundations of public discipline, just so long will those guarantees be required which are provided under the capitulations.

#### Future of Sudan

In granting independence to Egypt the question of the future of the Sudan will stand apart, for it is not the British Government's intention that it should be included in the settlement of the Egyptian question. The claim that without control of the Sudan Egypt's water supply is jeopardized will have to be reserved for future consideration. Meanwhile, of course, guarantees will be given that should obviate any anxiety in that direction.

In furthering the boycott which the Zaghlulists have proclaimed much surprise is expressed at the fact that another committee has been formed in Cairo to give effect to Zaghlul's campaign. This committee is composed of well-known public men in Egypt, the effect of which will be to influence seriously opinion in favor of the Zaghlulists and incidentally make the situation much more difficult for Lord Allenby, the High Commissioner.

Lord Allenby is expected in England sometime during this week and it is hoped that much benefit will be derived from his personal views and experiences of conditions on the spot. Even moderate Egyptian opinion is leaning to the conclusion that the spread of the boycott and the inducement it offers for violence must be a subject for serious consideration by the British Government.

### WEST POINT HEAD NAMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Fred W. Sladen, brigadier-general commanding Ft. Sheridan, Ill., was today appointed commandant of West Point Military Academy, to succeed Brigadier-General Douglas MacArthur, who will be relieved next June 30 and assigned to the Philippines.

## AN ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR two years The Christian Science Monitor and the other periodicals issued by The Christian Science Publishing Society have been deprived of that intimate and life-giving association with The Mother Church which was contemplated by our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and for the maintenance of which she made explicit provision in the Church Manual. Into the causes and merits of the litigation which thus temporarily interrupted the orderly progress of our Leader's wise policy it is not necessary to enter at this moment. But during this period of unrighteous factional disturbance the periodicals have been wholly separated from the fostering care and loving guidance of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church.

This situation has been corrected by the very wise and far-reaching decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts handed down December 9, 1921. This decree not only recognizes the firm and unshakable character of the foundation upon which the Christian Science movement was built but marks a notable advance in the interpretation of law in the spirit of progress and humanity. An admirable and illuminating editorial concerning this righteous decision, from The Boston Herald is republished in this edition of the Monitor and is commended to the attention of our readers.

In now resuming their lawful control of The Christian Science Monitor, and other periodicals, The Christian Science Board of Directors desires to thank the field which, with substantial unanimity and in no uncertain way, has condemned the effort to sever those publications from their association with The Mother Church as formulated by Mrs. Eddy. Plans are already perfected for making The Christian Science Monitor more fully correspond with Mrs. Eddy's purpose that it should be a "daily NEWSpaper," and to give a more complete demonstration of her wish that "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man but to bless all mankind."

By election of the Board of Directors Mr. Willis J. Abbot, C. S., LL. D., of New York City, has been made Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Abbot is a member of The Mother Church. His family has long been identified with the intellectual life of New England. John S. C. Abbott, the biographer of Napoleon and the author of a history of Christianity, which had wide currency in the latter years of the last century, was his grandfather, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, is a member of the same family. Mr. Willis Abbot is himself an author of historical and biographical works of established character, and a journalist with many years of successful experience in Chicago, Washington, and New York City.

Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, C. S., M. A., of New York City, has been appointed Editor of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science and Le Héraut de Christian Science. Mr. Gilmore is a member of The Mother Church and of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, New York, in which he has served as First Reader. He has been a Christian Science practitioner for a number of years, and a few years ago took up the work of Committee on Publication for New York State. He has been a school man, High School and Academy principal, and a Superintendent of Schools. For many years he was engaged in educational publication work. Mr. Gilmore is the author of several books on nature study, and has been a lecturer on that subject. Mrs. Ella W. Hoag, C. S. D., has been appointed an Associate Editor. Mrs. Hoag has been a member of The Mother Church since October, 1892, and is a member of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Hoag became a student of Mrs. Eddy in 1888, and for nearly a year was a member of her household. She began the practice of Christian Science almost immediately after her healing in 1887 and in 1899 commenced her work as an authorized teacher of Christian Science. Mrs. Hoag taught the 1919 Normal Class of the Board of Education of The Mother Church. From June 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919, Mrs. Hoag was a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, from which she resigned to become an Associate Editor of the periodicals, which work she is now resuming. Mr. Duncan Sinclair, C. S. B., of Glasgow, Scotland, has also been appointed Associate Editor. Mr. Sinclair graduated a Bachelor of Science at St. Andrew's University, Scotland, after obtaining first class honors in all departments of study. He specialized in chemistry and physics and was a lecturer in metallurgy. Mr. Sinclair was also head of the science department at Glasgow Academy for twenty-one years. He resigned this work to devote his entire time to Christian Science. Mr. Sinclair was a member of the Normal Class of the Board of Education, taught in December, 1916, and was certified as a teacher of Christian Science.

The Directors have also elected as Business Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr. Charles E. Jarvis, of Boston. Mr. Jarvis is a member of The Mother Church and of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, California. Since June 1, 1916, he has been the Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors, and since November 3, 1917, has filled the office of Clerk of The Mother Church. Mr. Jarvis has also been closely associated in other capacities with the official activities of The Mother Church. His long experience in business circles before taking up the work of a Christian Scientist well qualifies him to properly handle the many duties of his new office.

## A FAR-REACHING DECISION

Editorial from the Boston Herald of November 25, 1921

In its decision in the case in equity between the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society and the directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has settled a vital issue for the Christian Science Church, in the inclusive denominational sense, and has contributed a monumental example of broad, and we may almost say sympathetic, construction of so technically imposing an instrument as a deed of trust.

The direct issue was the narrow one as to whether the directors of the church had and have the power to remove members of the board of trustees and came to the court as the result of the governing board of the church undertaking to remove a trustee. But it broadened in fact to the question whether the design of Mary Baker Eddy, to key all the activities of the organization to the church, was to be defeated by a construction of the deed of trust to the publishing society, which would declare practically independent a most important branch of the denominational activities. And in that broader issue was looked the extension, if not the maintenance in its present strength, of the cause she initiated.

The controversy was not any less serious because it was not one between factions in the body of the church following. There was no schism; there was no cleavage; there was substantial and very nearly complete union in the great mass of believers, which was not weakened in the presence of a disturbance raised by the small official group in the publishing society. But if it proved true that Mrs. Eddy in the deed of trust to the publishing society, which in fact consists only of three trustees, had left open a way for detachment of all the publication interests from church control, there yawned a chasm into which, quite possibly, would fall the strongest entrenchments of the church itself.

There were all these possibilities of disaster in a strict construction of the instrument of 1898, by which Mrs. Eddy set up the self-perpetuating board of trustees of the publication interests. That they were real possibilities was revealed in the report of the special master who heard the evidence and the pleas and in his report to the court came to the conclusion that the directors of the church did not have the power of removal. The court had but to follow his finding, and the infinite mischief was done.

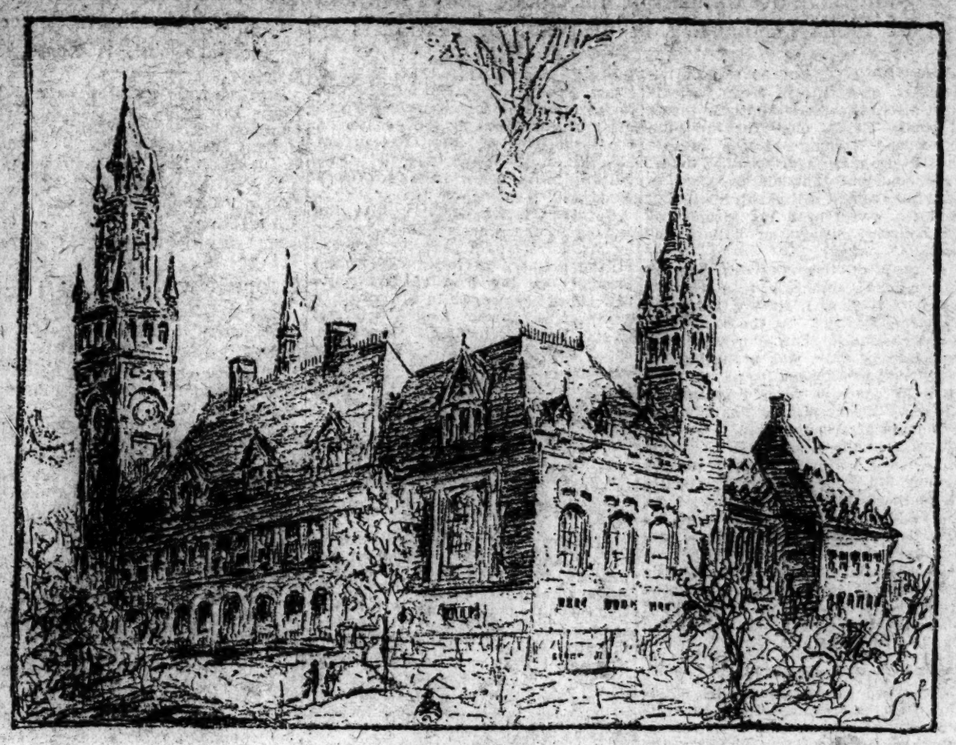
The court had indeed to look beyond the exact terms of the deed of trust for its basis of a liberal view of the situation. It is not to be supposed that the court set out to accomplish a desirable end, from the church point of view, at whatever sacrifice of legal reasoning. If it can be thought to have had a motive it was the no less warrantable one to find evidence in the case for the support of the great intent of Mrs. Eddy, that the church should survive and should grow and that every activity should serve the church interest. It had to study a manual of laws made by her, it had to look into her personal writings, it had to interpret her various and elaborate provisions of rules, and it had finally to judge of intent behind the deed of trust to determine whether what easily appeared to be a variation from her guiding principle was not indeed a technical fault, which it might and ought to heal rather than confirm.

When the court had, apparently, studied its problem thus broadly and found that Mrs. Eddy's design was the preservation of a great denomination and the coherence of all its organization, it came back to the instrument of 1898 to find, beyond the special clause as to removal of a trustee, evidence that, to use the words of the decision, "every part of the trust deed reenforces and makes more plain the avowed purpose of Mrs. Eddy that her sole and completely dominating aim in establishing the trust was to promote and extend the religion of Christian Science as taught by her." If this were apparent in the deed itself it was consistent with what the least informed of persons knows of all else that Mrs. Eddy did as to the creation of a church, and upon that broad view the one clause that seems to induce a separation of authority had to yield.

That the court's decision is momentous to the followers of Christian Science is obvious. To have established a detachment of the publishing interest would have been more than detrimental, it would have been seriously obstructive and perhaps the cause of positive decline. The publication arm of the church is a vital member, all the more so that the ordinary forms of extension of interest, what goes under the name of propaganda, are singularly limited or denied in the plan Mrs. Eddy left with binding effect to her people. The very act that led to the dismissal made by the directors, disputed by the trustees and now passed upon by the court, was the issuance of a publication by the trustees after the directors had ordered it not to be issued. What a self-perpetuating board of trustees might do to the church whose authority it was able to deny is easily conceivable.

To the extent that there is recognition of the service of the Christian Science Church as a power for good in the community, there will be congratulation to its members on their victory. To the extent that there is tolerance of faith and belief and sympathy for sincerity in devotion to it, there will be relief that this church has not found its fundamental reliance torn from under it.

Legal students of the future will, we can believe, be directed to the careful phrasing of the Supreme Court's decision in this suit for guidance as to the effort in judicial treatment of even so sacred and binding an instrument as a deed of trust, in that it seeks full light in all possible sources of contribution and that it places its insistence upon the intent of the maker of the trust against the microscopic examination of the written terms. We are not sure but the painstaking discussion of this case in the clear language of Chief Justice Rugg does not mark another and a notable instance of the broadening to human considerations of the whole process of legal interpretation.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Sport and General

*Palace of Peace at The Hague*

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OPENS FIRST SESSION AT THE HAGUE

### Jurists Assemble From Various Parts of the World to Participate in the Opening Meeting of the New Permanent Court of International Justice

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30 (Special)—Representatives of various nations assembled here for the opening session of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which took place today. Professors of international law constitute a majority of the members of the new court, which is composed as follows: five professors of law in universities; two who are both professors of law and lawyers; two lawyers, one jurist and one statesman.

Elected for nine years, the judges are eligible for reelection. They may not exercise any political or administrative function, not act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case of an international nature, and no member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken an active part as agent, counsel or advocate for one of the contesting parties, or as a member of a national or international court or of a commission of inquiry or in any other capacity.

The object of the court is to provide an organization to which the differences of peoples may be carried, and where pacific solutions may be substituted for the solutions of violence.

## FREIGHT RATE CUT DEMAND SUBMITTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The Interstate Commerce Commission today began hearing representatives of the general public in its consideration of proposals to reduce freight rates. Six days are assigned for the purpose.

Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Walker D. Hines, former Director-General of Railroads, are two of the witnesses summoned. Mr. Hines will be heard tomorrow and Mr. Hoover on Wednesday.

W. H. Chandler of Boston, representing the National Industrial Traffic League, the first witness called, presented the demands of his organization for the straight percentage reduction in freight rates. Coupled with an argument for the reduction of railroad wages.

"Our membership has demanded that the railroads reduce costs and rates horizontally in the same manner as advances were made," he said. "All uncertainty in business would then be removed and normal relationship would be restored and maintained."

## SWEDEN'S INTEREST IN SECURING PEACE

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30—The Swedish Government has accepted the invitation, received a few days ago from the Italian Government, to send representatives to the Genoa Conference.

The note of acceptance emphasizes that Sweden joined the League of Nations and took an active part in its work because of her lively interest in the League's special task of securing peace on solid foundations. The note expresses hope that the Genoa Conference will result in the inauguration of Europe's reconstruction in a spirit of conciliation.

## *Rhode Island Women Win Victory for Clean Government*

### *Defeat of "Two-Judge Amendment" Practically Assured as Result of Protests*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30 (Special)—The power of Rhode Island women has cast the balance against the attempt in the General Assembly to saddle the taxpayers with an unnecessary Superior Court judgeship and the "two-judge amendment" stands practically defeated.

The Senate, following the protests of organizations of women representing every community in the State, has sent the "one-judge amendment" to its calendar, assured of strength to pass it when it comes up. Meanwhile the House, which rushed the "two-judge amendment" through, may prepare either to concur or to be satisfied with no new judgeship at all. This is as the matter stands, but, since the House hastily passed the condemned measure, so much sentiment has crystallized against it that it is generally conceded that the House leaders will capitulate to public opinion the moment the matter is broached again in the House of Representatives.

In the week that resolutions of protest have been pouring in from organizations supporting the stand of the Rhode Island Bar Association, which condemned the measure as "tramcking in judgeships to the detriment of decency and the prestige of the courts," intense feeling has been engendered. In fact this feeling became so great that the Senate Judiciary Committee, when its "two-judge" chairman, George T. Gorton, of Pawtucket, refused to call a meeting, took the matter in hand itself and ignoring the action of Senator Gorton, Republican, and Senator McCabe, Democrat, in withdrawing, reorganized its personnel, voted the "one-judge amendment" out and placed it on its way to passage.

The particular significance of this victory is that most of the Republican organization men in the Senate approved the action, indicating that the majority of the leaders had "about faced," and had realized that it would be disastrous for them to attempt any longer to foist two judges upon a bench, for which the Bar Association required the filling of but one vacancy and in addition of one, not two, judges.

The force that women voters wielded was testified to in debate by a champion of the "two-judge" movement, Senator John R. Higgins, when he asserted that the opposition to his enterprise, known in the House as the Peck bill, after its author, Frederick S. Peck, Republican, was "a smoke-screen, coming largely from women's clubs which have been urged on by outside influences, and not over half of whose members know what they are talking about."

Then came the action of the Senate and its Judiciary Committee, which established fully that Rhode Island women were fully informed of the purposes of the "two-judge" faction.

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## SETTLEMENT OF SHANTUNG ISSUE APPEARS AT HAND

### Agreement on Major Questions Reached in Long Session—Chinese Railroad Director to Control Japanese Official

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special)—Except for a few unimportant details, the Shantung settlement was completed tonight. The controversy over the Shantung railroad, which held up the Far Eastern agreements of the Conference, was practically at an end when the Chinese and Japanese delegates emerged at 9:40 p. m. from a session which lasted nearly seven hours.

No official announcement was forthcoming, but the members of both delegations indicated that the session, which was principally devoted to the railroad issue, had led to agreements on the major questions, and added that such matters as remained were of minor importance. The latter, they said, can easily be disposed of at a session to be held Tuesday morning.

It was indicated by both Japanese and Chinese spokesmen that an announcement as to the terms of the railroad agreement would be made tomorrow following the morning session. Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, probably will be authorized to issue a statement outlining the nature of the compromise reached. Secretary Hughes, throughout the deadlock, has been acting as a "friend of the court," and inasmuch as the agreement is on the basis of the formula submitted by him, the two delegations undoubtedly will authorize him to make the announcement, or at least acquaint him with the agreement before making it public.

#### A Japanese Manager

When the two delegations went into session the main point in issue was whether or not the Japanese should be given the appointment of a traffic manager for the road. This matter and the relation of the traffic manager to the Chinese directing manager were the chief questions under discussion.

The Japanese, it was intimated, carried their point with regard to the traffic manager, but only after the Chinese insisted on an understanding that the Japanese appointee should be under the control of the Chinese director of the road. This understanding involved a definition of the duties of the Japanese official, because the Chinese wanted to make it clear that ultimate control rested with them.

#### Terms of Agreement

The terms of the agreement are on the whole in accordance with the Hughes-Balfour formula. They are said to be as follows:

First, China to pay for the road on a compensation basis of $53,000,000, the payments to be made in Chinese Treasury notes over a 15-year period, with the option of redemption after the lapse of five years and without six months' notice.

Second, China to appoint a directing manager in whom ultimate power over the road will be vested.

Third, Japan to appoint a traffic manager with the stipulation that he shall be responsible to the directing manager; China to appoint a chief accountant who will have a Japanese accountant as associate.

Considerable progress was made at today's session on the actual drafting of the Shantung agreement. As most of the other questions affecting Shantung had already been put in shape for final ratification, the main task of the debate was to whip into shape formal adoption the railroad agreement. This had been practically finished, it was said, when the Conference adjourned because of the late hour.

## Entire Naval Treaty Ready for Plenary Session of Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special)—The long-awaited message from Japan regarding the fortification of Pacific islands having been received, the entire naval treaty has now been agreed on in committee and will be taken up for discussion at a plenary session on Wednesday of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

Practically the substance of the American proposals as to capital ships will be carried out, it has been ascertained. Under Article XIX, which is the part of the treaty held up until Japan could be heard from, the details as to the fortification of the Pacific islands owned by the United States, Great Britain and Japan are set forth clearly and definitely. For 15 years the status quo is to be maintained. As it was explained by the spokesman for the American delegation today, it establishes a reign of peace in the Pacific while giving each country complete freedom.

#### America Has Free Hand

There is no infringement whatever on the power and authority of the United States to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the mainland of the United States and her near-by possessions.

The Aleutian Islands are not to be

(Continued on Page 2 Column 5)

# SENATE LEADERS IN AGREEMENT ON ALLIED DEBT BILL

## Passage Is Expected Before Adjournment Today—Attempts to Bring About Final Vote Cause an All-Day Skirmish

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special) — Unable to force a final vote on the allied debt refunding bill after an all-day skirmish, Administration leaders in the Senate allowed the measure to go over under an agreement restricting debate that is expected to insure its passage before adjournment tomorrow.

The bill will be sent to conference between the two houses in substantially the same form as that in which it was reported to the Senate, except for an amendment adopted today, providing that no less than 4¼ per cent interest shall accrue from all obligations under the bill in exchange for existing demand obligations.

With only a slight defection in the votes, the Administration forces stood squarely behind the Finance Committee in repulsing a series of attempts to change the bill. Only one Democrat, John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi, "bolted" his party during the day's voting.

### Johnson Amendment Defeated

Rejecting an amendment offered by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, the Senate went on record in favor of giving the proposed commission almost blanket authority in handling the refunding of the $11,000,000,000 allied indebtedness. Senator Johnson, who attacked the bestowal of so much power on Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who will head the commission, proposed that Congress should pass upon any agreement between the United States and any foreign government respecting the liquidation of any part of the indebtedness before it becomes effective. His amendment was rejected by a vote of 43 to 36.

Another amendment offered by Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, which provided for semi-annual payments of interest, also was rejected by a vote of 49 to 32.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, then proposed a provision whereby payments of interest should not be deferred for more than two years, except by approval of Congress, in the case of any nation not able to pay its current indebtedness. This shared the fate of the other amendments, the vote being 44 to 33. Seven Republicans, however, voted with the Democrats in favor of it.

### Second Amendment Proposed

Debate on the bill prevented action on a second amendment put forward by Senator Simmons, under which the interest payments could not be deferred for more than three years and this amendment will come up the first thing Tuesday.

During final debate on the bill, Senator Reed charged that the interest on the foreign debt remaining uncollected totals $1,000,000,000, or the amount of the public debt of the United States before the war.

Renewing his former criticism of Secretary Mellon's financial connections, Senator Reed launched into an attack on the "farm bloc." He charged that the "farm bloc," in "responding to the crack of the whip," had "aligned itself with Wall Street and the men who want to cancel the foreign debt so they can have their private debts paid."

Other Democratic senators joined the argument, William J. Harris (D., Senator from Georgia, claiming that the farm bloc no longer "blocked" and "bowed in deference to Wall Street."

### European Views

Attacking the bill in its present form, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, charged that European governments, backed by powerful financial interests on both sides of the Atlantic, do not consider that the $11,000,000,000 war debt to the United States should ever be paid. The question abroad, he declared, was "not one of payment," but "one of postponement until the debt can be canceled entirely."

"Europe feels that the public mind of America would ultimately come to the wisdom of 'canceling the debts,'" he explained. "London papers even now are saying, 'It is too soon to expect America to cancel the debts,' while never discussing the payment of them. The British press reflects public opinion abroad."

Senator Borah said that only one London newspaper had contended that Great Britain should pay her war debts to America.

"The others are ominously silent or else discuss postponement of interest payments," he added. "The best way to notify these debtor nations that America expects them to pay their debts is to collect interest every six months. This will be a notification that the people of the United States expect the debts to be paid."

### Responsibility for Lending

Explaining that he voted for the bill lending the money originally to the Allies, Senator Borah continued:

"I feel that my share of the responsibility for lending this money does not end until the money has been repaid. It is not treason now to say that I did not favor lending the money. But I voted for the bill because others insisted it was the only way to win the war. Now I want to know how and when and where this money will be repaid. I won't give up this power to a commission of five men."

Senator Borah next made an attack upon the debt funding bill in its present form, saying he would not vote for it unless amendments were adopted limiting the power of the funding commission and insisting upon its conclusion being submitted to the Senate for ratification or rejection.

"There have been appeals for regular support," the Senator declared. "These appeals don't disturb me. I'm always regular, but I'll vote against the bill as it stands now."

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, again urged the adoption of his amendment making all refunding agreements subject to confirmation by the Senate. He challenged an assertion by Mr. McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee, that the defeat of the bill would be a "lack of confidence" in the Administration.

### Status of Amendments

"It is an evasion of the duties of Congress and an abandonment of the powers to pass this bill," said Senator Johnson. "To defeat this amendment limiting the powers of the commission will be to record a lack of confidence in ourselves."

Senator Johnson urged that action on the bill be delayed "until the American people can find out what this bill means."

"A delay in favor of our own people," he said, "is better than haste on behalf of foreign bondholders and international bankers."

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D), Senator from Nebraska, attacked what he termed the "unlimited powers granted the commission" named to handle the foreign debt.

"It is monstrous in this Republic to intrust to so few men such enormous powers as has been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury in this bill," said Senator Hitchcock. "It is not a question of whether she shall make some concession to help our debtor nations. The question is, 'Shall Congress have the power to control payment of these loans, or shall this power be turned over to a commission?' It is not right to give such great powers to five men."

# DEMOCRATS CONTROL PORTUGAL CHAMBER

LISBON, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press)—The parliamentary elections yesterday were unmarred by disturbances of any kind. Seventy-three Democrats were returned to the Chamber of Deputies, 41 Liberals, 15 Monarchists, 8 Regionalists, 3 Independents, 4 Catholics and one Octobrist. All the democratic candidates in Lisbon were given majorities over the Monarchists.

The newspapers publish a report that President D'Almeida will resign after the constitution of the new Parliament, if it considers his act in dissolving the last parliament unconstitutional. It is stated he intends to submit the question to the first sittings of the new body. Should he resign and his resignation be accepted, Congress would be required to elect a new chief executive.

# MUSCLE SHOALS CONTRACT TERMS ARE MADE PUBLIC

## Members of Congress Confident That Mr. Ford's Project Will Save the Farmers of the United States Millions of Dollars Annually in the Cost of Fertilizers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special)—Members of Congress from agricultural districts, who studied the terms of Henry Ford's offer for the purchase and leasing of the Muscle Shoals project, made public today, were confident that his proposal to manufacture and sell cheap fertilizing products would save the farmers of the country millions of dollars annually.

A copy of the contract, bearing Henry Ford's signature, was received today by William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia. At the same time it was announced that John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was preparing his report and would send it and the Ford offer in contract form to Congress either on Wednesday or Thursday.

Senator Harris declared later that a canvas of the situation in Congress indicates a majority in favor of accepting Mr. Ford's offer. Practically all southern Democrats, members from the middle west and members of the so-called "agricultural bloc" are counted upon to support it.

In the contract which Mr. Harris has received two changes are noted from the original form of the Ford offer, the terms of which were made public some time ago.

### Creation of Commission Proposed

Mr. Ford now proposes the creation of a commission by the President, empowered to determine whether Mr. Ford was fulfilling the provisions of the contract with respect to the production of nitrate and fertilizer and whether he was retaining no more than 8 per cent profit. The other change proposes an agreement by Mr. Ford to pay an annual rental of 4 per cent of the cost of constructing Dam No. 3.

Under the contract the commission would have the right to determine "what has been the cost of manufacture and sale of fertilizer products and the price which has been charged therefor, and, if necessary, for the purpose of limiting the annual profit to 8 per cent, as aforesaid, shall regulate the price at which said fertilizer may be sold by the company."

Seven of the nine members of the commission would be appointed by the President, the remaining two being representatives of Mr. Ford's company. It is stipulated that the seven men to be named by the President shall be selected from a list of 21 names submitted, some from each of the three leading representatives of farm organizations, namely: the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. These must be confirmed by the Senate. A representative of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture is to serve in an advisory capacity.

Senator Harris declared that the leasing of the Muscle Shoals project by Mr. Ford would save the farmers of the country at least $100,000,000 annually in the cost of fertilizers. "Mr. Ford is pledged to manufacture fertilizer at Muscle Shoals and sell it at a profit of not more than 8 per cent," said Mr. Harris. "The benefits of this public service are so great there can be no organized resistance to his acquiring control. Mr. Ford will get the project."

### Provision in Mr. Ford's Contract

The offer of Mr. Ford contains this provision regarding the use of the project for the production of fertilizers:

"The company agrees to operate nitrate plant No. 2 at the approximate present annual capacity of its machinery and equipment in the production of nitrogen and other fertilizer compounds (said capacity being equal to approximately 110,000 tons of ammonia nitrate per annum) throughout the lease period, except as it may be prevented by strikes, fires, accidents or other causes beyond its control and further agrees:

"(a) To determine by research whether by means of electric furnace methods and industrial chemistry there may be produced on a commercial scale fertilizer compounds of higher grade, and at lower prices than fertilizer-using farmers have in the past been able to obtain, and to determine whether in a broad way the application of electricity and industrial chemistry may accomplish for the agricultural industry of the country what they have economically accomplished for other industries.

"(b) To maintain nitrate plant No. 2 in its present state of readiness or its equivalent, for immediate operation, in the manufacture of materials necessary in time of war for the production of explosives.

"In order that the farmers may be supplied with fertilizers at fair prices and without excessive profits, the company agrees that the maximum net profit which it shall make in the manufacture and sale of fertilizer products at nitrate plant No. 2 shall not exceed 8 per cent of the actual annual cost of production thereof."

# DEBATES OFFERED TO AID WOMEN VOTERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—As part of its campaign to educate the woman voter politically, the New York City League of Women Voters is conducting a series of discussions of public questions with various political schools represented among the debaters.

"In a recent election," said Mrs. Leslie J. Tompkins, director of educational work, "our woman candidate for secretary of state, a woman of rare intelligence, of superior education, with experience as editor, teacher, lecturer and organizer, was defeated. When we came to analyze the returns we realized that ignorance on the part of the woman voter was at least in part responsible. Women did not realize their political opportunity and their political power.

"We wish to make them aware of this opportunity and to train them in the use of their power. We wish to band together the voting women of Manhattan in a nonpartisan group which shall be in a position to force the nomination and election of the right candidates, of candidates who will insure legislation beneficial to women and children and who will work for good government and better social and economic conditions; in a word, candidates who will carry out women's political ideas."

Public and private railroad ownership and operation will be debated Tuesday night in Broadway Tabernacle by Robert S. Brinkerd, assistant chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and J. A. H. Hopkins, national chairman of the Committee of 48.

# JUDGE LANDIS TURNS DOWN WAGE PLAN

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (Special)—There would be no honesty or justice in a flat wage scale of $9 a day for all trades in the building industry, declared Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court here today, in rejecting a peace proposal by unions which have refused to accept his wage award.

The proposal was brought up in a conference, with representatives of employers and the structural iron workers, Frank Buchanan, president of the Ironworkers International, asked for an increase over the $1.05 an hour award made for his trade.

"Word has come to me," said Judge Landis, "that the holdout unions will come in under the award if the same wage is established for all trades. I will not do it, gentlemen. I will not be a party to such a system."

Because of the difficulty of their employment, Mr. Buchanan had asked that the structural iron workers be given a preference over other trades.

### Recess for High Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The Supreme Court today took a recess until Feb. 27. This is the regular February recess during which the court prepares opinions in cases which have been argued during the terms.

# FINAL DECREE IS ENTERED BY COURT

## Case of Herbert W. Eustace, et als., vs. Adam H. Dickey, et als., in Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Is Concluded

Final decree has been entered by Judge Crosby in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Herbert W. Eustace, et als. vs. Adam H. Dickey, et als. The decree follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SUFFOLK, ss.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

In Equity, No. 35431

HERBERT W. EUSTACE, et ali.

vs.

ADAM H. DICKEY, et als.

FINAL DECREE

This case came on to be heard before me for final decree and it appearing that an interlocutory decree was entered accepting the resignations of the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey on January 14, 1922, to take effect as of November 29, 1921, and that since November 29, 1921, the Trust has been administered by the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey acting as Trustees, and that on January 28, 1922, this Honorable Court appointed as Trustees under said Trust Fred M. Lamson, William P. McKenzie and James E. Patton and that by decree of the same date said persons were appointed as Trustees; and it further appearing that the plaintiffs Eustace, Rowlands and Harvey having submitted their accounts up to November 30, 1921, and the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey having submitted their accounts as acting Trustees from November 30, 1921, and that after hearing thereupon certain findings and rulings were made by this Honorable Court on January 28, 1922, and that in pursuance of said findings and rulings the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey have accounted for and paid over to the Trustees appointed as their successors in trust the amounts paid by them to various employees as three months' salary in advance, including the sum of $2499.99 paid to John R. Watts, Business Manager, and the amounts paid to David B. Ogden since his resignation as Trustee; and it further appearing that said Eustace and Harvey have turned over to said Lamson, McKenzie and Patton, the persons vested by operation of law with title thereto, all funds and properties of whatsoever nature, whether real, personal and choses in action, now therefore, upon consideration thereof, and with the consent of all parties, it is

ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED

that the accounts of the plaintiffs Eustace, Harvey and Rowlands to the date of this decree hereby are ratified and confirmed, and said plaintiffs are hereby discharged from all liability and responsibility in connection therewith.

By the Court

Assented to:

Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane
Attys for Defendants other than the defendant Dittemore

Sherman L. Whipple
Lothrop Withington
for the plaintiffs

Fred M. Lamson
Wm. P. McKenzie
James E. Patton
Trustees appointed by decree of this Court

John V. Dittemore
by his attorney
Wm. G. Thompson

# AN APPRECIATION

Upon the announcement of the appointment by the court of the new trustees for the Christian Science Publishing Society, Mr. George Wendell Adams sent the following letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors:

(Copy)

GEO. WENDELL ADAMS, C. S. B.
140 Boylston Street
Boston

January 28, 1922.

The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends:

At this time upon learning of the appointment by the court of loyal trustees, and the phase of litigation relative to The Christian Science Publishing Society appearing to be so nearly over, may I congratulate our Cause of Christian Science that the Board of Directors of The Mother Church has stood so loyally in support of the laws laid down by our great Leader in the Manual and so maintained the unity of our great movement.

Incidentally let me thank you for nominating me to serve as one of the Trustees, which I deeply appreciate, for it means much at this hour to be even recorded true to Mrs. Eddy's plan of government.

I feel sure that the court has selected a strong, substantial, kindly board and one in whom the field will have confidence.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

GEORGE WENDELL ADAMS.

### WOMEN PLAN FEDERATION

HURON, South Dakota (Special)—What will be known as the Huron Women's Civic League was organized as a division of the Huron Commercial Club. The division or league will be composed of a representative from each of the 100 women's social and fraternal organizations in Huron, and will take up a large program of work for the coming year, including the matter of proper recreation for the young people and children and numerous other activities. The movement amounts virtually to a federation of the women's clubs of Huron, as an adjunct to commercial club work.

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# SETTLEMENT OF SHANTUNG ISSUE APPEARS AT HAND

(Continued from Page 1)

fortified because of their proximity to Asia, nor are the Philippines, Japan in return agreeing not to fortify her island possessions which stand in the same relation to the United States as do the American islands, exempted from increased fortification, to Japan.

Great Britain makes certain important exceptions to the agreement for the protection of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Those dominions stand in the position of mainlands so far as the policy of fortifications is concerned, and the territories of Australia include, in the meaning of the treaty, not only the mainland but certain designated islands, including Norfolk, Papua, Lord Howard and the Macquarie Islands.

Singapore, about which there has been considerable discussion, is not included, since it is not in the region east of the meridian 110 degrees east longtitude.

It was pointed out by the spokesman for the American delegation today that the provision of the Versailles Treaty that there shall be no fortification of mandated islands is unaffected by this treaty, but that under it the provision is now extended to the United States.

### Text of Article XIX

Following is the text of agreement on Pacific fortifications:

"Article XIX:

"The United States of America, the British Empire and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of the signing of the present treaty, with regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:

"(1) The insular possessions which the United States now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska and the Panama canal zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and (b) the Hawaiian Islands.

"(2) Hong Kong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, east of the meridian of 110 degrees east longitude, except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories, and (c) New Zealand;

"(3) The following insular territories and possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to wit: the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa and the Pescadores, and any insular territories or possession in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.

"The maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies that no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in territories and possessions specified; that no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and that no increase shall be made in the coast defenses of the territories and possessions above specified. The restriction, however, does not preclude such repair and replacement of worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishments in time of peace."

# RIOT BREAKS OUT AT CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30—Four thousand workers in the Standard Jute Mills at Titteghur, near Calcutta, engaged in a riot on Thursday which resulted in numerous casualties. The trouble arose when the workers demanded the release of two comrades arrested on a charge of assaulting the manager of the works.

Police rushed to the scene only to be received with a shower of missiles. The officers fired a volley into the crowd. Two persons were killed and 52 were injured, among whom were 12 policemen.

### Arrests Follow Meeting

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29—Five hundred persons were arrested today after the police and Gurkhas, armed with rifles, had charged through a barrage of brickbats, staves and other missiles in order to disperse a large public meeting held by members of the Non-Cooperative Society. Many persons on both sides were injured.

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# IRISH REPUBLICANS SEIZE MOTOR CARS

## Army in Ireland Strengthens Its Resources in Material by the Simple Process of Commandeering by Force

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Special Cable)—That part of the Irish Republican Army, which follows Eamon de Valera in preference to the provisional government, is quietly preparing for eventualities and is strengthening its resources in material by a simple process of commandeering by force. It is only a matter of time, according to close observers of the situation who have had great experience in coping with forces of disorder in Ireland, before an outbreak occurs on a considerable scale.

While such prophecy may not be borne out by events, it is nevertheless clear that a close race is taking place between advocates of continued violence and those who will bear the responsibility of putting it down, the former hastening to concentrate resources, the latter securing with as much speed as possible the powers that are being transferred to them from the British Government. Motor cars have become the special target of the Republicans and many of these, belonging to the British forces now being evacuated, have been seized and spirited away.

Today's summary of the situation, as furnished to the authorities in London, shows that this commandeering of cars is part of a policy and is not an example of illicit dealing in cars for profit. No fewer than 80 men were concerned in a raid on a Crossley tender yesterday and the operation was carried out in a manner that was a common feature of the daily reports before the peace treaty. Reports continue to come in of military stores and arms being seized, ostensibly by members of the Irish Republican Army, and if so by a section of it which supports the irreconcilables.

So serious has the situation become in some parts of Ireland that forcible measures have had to be taken as grave as any taken during the British occupation. Martial law has been proclaimed in South Tipperary, by the Irish Republican Army authorities proclaiming that any person found in possession of arms without a permit from the officer commanding shall be liable to the extreme penalty and the fixing of earlier closing hours for public houses and a period of curfew between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m., during which no one shall be outdoors without a permit.

The clothing of the Free State army in proper uniforms is being pushed on rapidly with a view to minimizing the risk of disorder during the delicate period when the British forces are being withdrawn, as the transition period is being made use of by elements which it is to the honor of the new state to vigorously suppress.

Matters have been complicated by the railway strike which has resulted in a complete holdup of traffic between Cork and Mallow, entailing suspension of the evacuation of British troops from the Cork area. A hundred dockers on the North Wall also struck work Saturday and there is a possibility of the Holyhead service of steamers being stopped.

Belfast has experienced a welcome period of quiet since the arrangement was entered into between Michael Collins and Sir James Craig providing for cessation of the boycott and reinstatement of shipyard workers. The Belfast loyalist workers committee following a conference with Sir James this week-end passed a resolution accepting the agreement relating to expelled workers, subject to such conditions as may be decided on later.

### DAYLIGHT SAVING OPPOSED

TRENTON, N. J. (Special) — The State Agricultural Convention has gone on record against daylight saving, declaring the plan harmful to farming interests and calling upon federal, state and municipal officials to defeat any attempt to adopt the new time this year.

# "PITTSBURGH PLUS" PLAN IS ATTACKED

## Western Steel Men Say Alleged Practice of Adding Freight to Cost Price Works Hardship

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30 (Special)—The so-called "Pittsburgh plus" system means placing the Milwaukee fabricated steel manufacturers at a disadvantage amounting to $8.30 a ton, sufficient to prevent them from competing in the great territory that lies between Pittsburgh and Chicago. This was brought out at the first day's hearing by the Federal Trade Commission of the complaint of western steel men that the alleged practice of adding to the cost of steel the freight on all steel used in the west, no matter where it is manufactured, is an unfair discrimination against the west and south.

The United States Steel Corporation heads the list of defendants. Others are the American Bridge Company, the American Sheet & Tinplate Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, the National Tube Company, the American Steel & Wire Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Steel Company, the Clairton Steel Company, the Union Steel Company, the Lorain Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Bridge Company.

Complainants are the Western Association of Rolled Steel Manufacturers, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Southern Association of Rolled Steel Manufacturers and the Civic and Commerce Association of Superior, Wis.

H. W. Ladish, president of the Ladish Drop Forge Company of Cudahy, a Milwaukee suburb, entered as an exhibit a contract with the Illinois Steel Company, dated May, 1920, for the purchase of steel, which calls for the base price of steel at Pittsburgh, with the price of the freight from Pittsburgh added. In normal times this practice would drive him out of business, Mr. Ladish testified, because he would be unable to compete with the Pittsburgh companies east of Detroit. On the other hand, the eastern companies were in a position to compete with him at any place in the United States.

H. E. White, a traffic expert of Minneapolis, using the Federal Bridge & Structural Company of Waukesha, Wis., as an example, demonstrated this company's loss under the "Pittsburgh plus" plan. Difference in cost between Waukesha and Lansing, Mich., he declared, would be 40 cents per 100 pounds; to Grand Rapids, Mich., 34½ cents; to Battle Creek, Mich., 37½ cents; to Chicago, 12½ cents.

C. J. McIntosh, president of this company, testified that his concern uses from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of steel a year in normal times. When fabricated into bridge or structural units the product is marketed west, southwest and northwest of this district. For steel bought in Milwaukee he had to pay the base rate, to which was added freight from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee, 41½ cents per 100 pounds. This did not affect business to points west of Waukesha, but on all points east it was discriminated against, to the advantage of firms situated east of Chicago, because it added to the cost of raw materials consumed by western manufacturers. The result was that competition with firms farther east was restricted.

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# ALLIES TO RECEIVE GERMANY'S TERMS

## Reparations Commission Decides to Transmit Latest Proposal for Payment to Governments and Await Their Decision

PARIS, Jan. 30—(By The Associated Press)—The Allied Reparations Commission decided today to transmit Germany's latest reparations proposals to the allied governments and await their decision as to whether they will treat the question with Germany themselves or refer it back to the commission to handle.

### French Press Dissatisfied With German Assurances

PARIS, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press)—The French press is practically unanimous in the opinion that the German reply to the Reparation Commission's demand for a plan of fiscal reforms in Germany and assurances regarding future reparations payments is unsatisfactory.

The "Intransigeant" says: "The reply is made up of too many ifs, too much menace and too great demands."

"We have been surfeited with promises," says Mr. Clemenceau's "Echo National."

"Pertinax," in the "Echo de Paris," finds that the German reply appeals more to the Genoa conference than to the Allies.

"As long as the creditors are not in accord the debtor will avoid paying," is the opinion of the "Information."

The "Bon Soir" follows the same line, adding: 'It is time Great Britain realized that every financial complaisance to Germany means another sacrifice by France."

The "Action Française" finds that the German propositions amount to this: "A loan of money to Germany instead of asking her to pay."

### German Government Hopes to Fulfill Reparations Pledges

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (Special Cable)—In the Reichstag today when the debate on the first reading of the German budget opened, the Finance Minister, Dr. Hermes, gave a gloomy picture of the state of Germany's financial and economic situation, but declared, just as the Chancellor did in his recent speech, that the government determined to do all humanly possible to fulfill the reparation pledges. He said that the cost of carrying out the Peace Treaty clauses this year to Germany would be no less than 170,000,000,000 paper marks.

Referring to the allied demands that steps should be taken to put an end to the "flight" of capital, Dr. Hermes vouched the view expressed in a note yesterday to the Reparations Commission, namely, that international action on the subject was necessary. He added the interesting information that negotiations to prevent the flight of German capital to that country were in progress with Czecho-Slovakia.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Hermes' statement, Philip Scheidemann, the well-known majority Socialist, bluntly declared that Germany's financial situation was hopeless.

# INDIANA INSURANCE RULING PRECIPITATES INTERSTATE DISPUTE

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (Special)—An insurance war between Indiana and Missouri that is responsible for an order from Thomas S. McMurray, state insurance commissioner, barring all Missouri insurance companies from doing business in Indiana, has been precipitated by a recent ruling of the state insurance and legal departments that interinsurers and reciprocal insurance companies operating in the state must deposit $25,000 in securities with the state insurance department. The Missouri companies were barred from the state when Ben C. Hyde, superintendent of the Missouri Insurance Department, served notice on Mr. McMurray that all Indiana companies would be barred from Missouri unless the regulation requiring a $25,000 deposit were revoked.

On receipt of Mr. Hyde's ultimatum, Mr. McMurray put the matter before the Attorney-General of Indiana, who sustained the action requiring a deposit of securities as a protective measure for policy holders. The original ruling affected five Missouri companies. Thirteen other companies are affected by the order barring all Missouri companies from Indiana. Similar action by Mr. Hyde will affect 12 Indiana companies doing business in Missouri.

In a letter sent by Mr. McMurray to Mr. Hyde the former said: "I note with regret that you again advise that it is your intention to refuse to issue renewal of licenses to all Indiana companies operating in the State of Missouri, for the current year, if my ruling stands. I cannot concede to the commissioner of another state the right to pass upon the legality of the statutes of a state other than his own, nor upon the legality of rulings as made by the commissioner in connection therewith. Under the statutes of this state, in view of the position you have taken, it becomes my duty to refuse a renewal of the license to any and all Missouri companies operating within the state of Indiana."

The Attorney-General in sustaining the original action of the insurance commissioner requiring the $25,000 deposit, said: "Taking into consideration the fact that the business of insurance is affected with a public interest, and that the provisions of the insurance law are for the protection of the public, I am of the opinion that the commissioner of insurance in requiring the deposit of the minimum amount of assets required by statute before the issuance of license did not exceed his power."

Mr. McMurray has received a report that Illinois has followed the lead of Indiana in requiring a $25,000 deposit from interinsurers and reciprocal companies. It is reported also that Mr. Hyde has notified the Illinois insurance commissioner that Illinois companies also will be barred from Missouri because of the deposit rule.

# PARIS MEETING TO DISCUSS NEAR EAST

## British and Italian Foreign Ministers Meet With the French Premier for Informal Talks Relative to the Eastern Issues

PARIS, Jan. 30 (Special Cable)—Tomorrow Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Marquess della Torreta, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrive in Paris to begin an examination of the problem of the Near East in conjunction with Raymond Poincaré. It is hoped to avoid the character of a conference in the sense recently understood. Conversations will be conducted privately. It is possible that other subjects such as the policy to be adopted in view of the German reply to the Reparations Commission will be brought up and some negotiations relative to Genoa are expected. Moreover the proposed pact with England, which has been discussed in London, will be reviewed. It remains true, however, that an Eastern settlement is the main motive of the voyage.

### Turkey and Greece

Intimation is given that the debate will not be about the Franklin Bouillon convention as such but will concern the possibility of bringing about peace between Turkey and Greece. For several weeks Demetrios Gounaris, Premier of Greece, and Mr. Baltazzi, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been successively in France, England and Italy. They have pleaded the necessity for maintenance of the Sèvres Treaty. They were present at Cannes as observers. They intended to be present at Paris during coming conversations. On Sunday Mr. Gounaris, after an hour's interview with Mr. Poincaré, left for London. Mr. Baltazzi and his suite leave today for Rome, where they will be joined by Mr. Gounaris and from there the Greek delegation will return to Athens.

Naturally these unexpected movements give rise to much speculation, for if Greek ministers are to be absent, some decisions of importance have surely already been taken. In Venizelist circles it is rumored that the crown council necessitates the immediate presence of Mr. Gounaris at Athens. But, in the entourage of ministers, it is denied that there is any question of the abdication of Constantine, although the news is reported in many different forms. Their departure is explained because a complete understanding has already been reached with Mr. Poincaré.

### Syria's Integrity

Greece accepts the mediation of the Allies. Conditions have been laid down and it is felt desirable that Greek delegates should not be on the spot. They will simply leave final decisions in the hands of the Allies, after having obtained assurances that arbitration will be equitable. There are hints freely given that the Turks will secure most of their claims in Asia Minor and that Greece, on leaving Smyrna, will obtain compensations. Cyprus and the Dodecanese are thrown into the balance.

France on the other hand is claiming the integrity of Syria. She is opposed to the transportation of Abdulla and to the régime of Palestine. She asks for the unity of Syria, pointing out that, if this entails British sacrifices, France has already made concessions for the sake of peace in Mosoul with its petrol and in Cilicia. What is certain is that a genuine effort is to be made to find a basis of peace in the Near East and to bring the long-drawn-out conflict finally to an end before spring permits active resumption of hostilities.

# ARMY REDUCTION IS URGED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (By the Associated Press)—The Kokuminto Party has introduced in the Diet a resolution calling for the "retrenchment of army expenditures and the wiser appropriation of state revenues to matters of urgent importance." The resolution says the government should not lose any time in submitting a concrete plan for land armament restriction.

Accompanying the bill was a declaration which said Japan's environment had completely changed since the war and that the Kokuminto Party recommended a reduction of the army by one-half, or a reduction in the term of duction of the army by one-half, or a conscription to one year.

# GOBELIN TAPESTRY PROTEST RENEWED

PARIS, Jan. 30—(By the Associated Press)—The Hungarian Government, which recently protested against the use of the famous Gobelin tapestry collection by Austria as security for an American loan, renewed its protest to the Allied Council of Ambassadors in a note received here today.

The note claims that the tapestries are owned jointly by Austria and Hungary and that they cannot be advanced as security without Hungary's consent.

# MANUFACTURERS CONVENTION REQUESTS TARIFF ENACTMENT

## Gathering of Employers Commences Drive for Speedy Action Regarding Duties—The American Valuation Is Made the Principal Feature of Day's Discussion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special)—Resolutions urging speedy action by Congress on tariff legislation and unanimously approving the retention of the provision of the Fordney bill providing for the American valuation plan as the basis of duty assessment were adopted by more than 500 members of the National Association of Manufacturers in session here today.

One of the first steps taken by the convention after going into session at the Willard Hotel was to appoint a committee to call on President Harding to urge on him the need for steps to protect American industry from foreign competition.

In opening the session of the association, John E. Edgerton, president of the association, declared that the economic stability of the country is endangered through the flow of cheaply made foreign products.

### Valuation Plan Favored

"America cannot weather the storm of foreign competition even in our home markets," he said, "unless they are adequately protected against the cheaply made products of foreign countries. The overwhelming mass of American industries and a vast majority of other producers and wage earners insist that the government must come to the rescue at the earliest moment with an adequate tariff measure, and that this legislation, in whatever form it may be, shall embrace the American valuation plan."

Mr. Edgerton said that 77.7 per cent of the members of the National Association of Manufacturers had voted in favor of the American valuation plan.

W. E. Humphrey, former member of Congress from Washington, said that it is not because of difficulty in ascertaining the wholesale price on American markets that terrifies the importer, but it is the certainty and ease with which it can be ascertained, which thereby makes almost impossible undervaluation and fraud in the assessment of duties.

He charged that the foreign basis of assessing duties and the great depreciation of foreign currencies had led to many importers making profits of 200 to 1000 per cent on goods brought into the country, and pointed out that the government is losing about $1,000,000 a day through the assessment of duties on the basis of foreign valuations.

The principal work of the first session of the association, was the drawing up of a memorial to be presented to the President and to Congress urging the need of immediate tariff protection for industry and recommending the retention of the American valuation scheme, which is one of the chief bones of contention in the Fordney bill.

### Question of Policy

The memorial said in part:

"The opposition to the American valuation plan is economically an opposition to the substitution of protective tariff rates in the place of the revenue rates of the act of 1913. All other reasons for opposing that method of assessing duties have been effectively refuted. The fundamental issue is now narrowed to the mere question of whether the tariff policy of the country shall be one for revenue only or one for such protection as will insure employment for American Labor.

"This convention, representative of the great industrial activities of the country, joins with those innumerable organizations which have already spoken in approval of the American valuation plan of assessing and in urging immediate revision of the tariff laws for the purpose of providing immediate protection of Labor or manufacturer, agriculture, and mining.

"We respectfully urge that the provision in the pending Fordney tariff bill be retained that provides for American valuation by American appraisers in America.

"Be it resolved, that a committee of 10 members of this convention, in addition to the chairman of this convention, be appointed by the chair for the purpose of presenting the views of this convention to the proper committees of the United States Congress and to the appropriate executive officers of the government."

# CHINA'S FINANCIAL SITUATION EASIER

## Government Thought to Have Surmounted Difficulties for Moment and Survived Ordeal of Squaring Its Balance Sheet

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Special Cable)—Today being the third day of the Chinese New Year, in the absence of news which would contradict the assumption, it is thought that the Chinese Government has surmounted its financial difficulties for the moment and has survived the ordeal of squaring its balance sheet, a process which in Eastern countries, assumes importance as a ceremony, which it lacks in the Western world. The resignation, under pressure, of the Prime Minister of China was a great blow to the country from a financial viewpoint, owing to the reputation enjoyed by the former Premier among the people and his grip on the resources of the native capital and it was feared in Chinese circles here that his fall would entail great difficulties for the republic.

The country is rich, but the government is poor and native Chinese have long had more faith in foreign banks and in foreign investments than in domestic enterprises which are often suspected owing to political entanglements. Therefore when Liang Shih-yi was called to the premiership it was thought that the financial difficulties of the country would be much lessened.

### Japanese Control Opposed

Dr. W. W. Yen, the Foreign Minister, is carrying on the duties of Prime Minister and the complications from changes of government during the discussions of Far Eastern affairs at Washington are being overcome as much as possible. The government, it is believed, will bow to the friendly pressure of Great Britain and the United States, who desire to expedite the progress of the discussions at Washington, and will recognise the necessity for not maintaining a rigid attitude in relations with Japan on the Shantung railway question.

At the same time it is pointed out in Chinese official circles that the people of China are as much opposed as they ever were to the continuance of Japanese control of the line and are not acquainted with the feeling of other countries that a final settlement of the problems discussed at Washington is being excessively delayed. Chinese comment here is very reserved on the subject of Washington and its results. Enthusiasm is conspicuous by its absence.

### "Open Door" Question

Speaking at a dinner of Chinese students, Saturday, Chao Hsin Chu, Chinese chargé d'affaires in London, made an unusual comment on the "open door" question. China's door, he said, was wide open to the commerce of the world in equal opportunity. China knew her business quite as well as anybody else and yet her so-called friends remarked, "the most interesting thing would be to find out how to open up China." Judging from the way people talked, China was in the position of the joint at a sacrificial feast with every guest trying to discuss how they best could carve it up to their own advantage, while pretending they really had no interest in the matter at all and that they really were actuated by the greatest good will toward the animal which had furnished the chief dish of the evening. It would be a little more decent and appropriate if nations, which were talking about opening up China, would consider China's views on the matter.

# STRIKE INJUNCTION USE IS ASSAILED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—No judge can do anything to make the use of the injunction in industrial disputes a lawful process, said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, discussing the granting of an injunction by Supreme Court Justice Robert Wagner to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, against the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association. He said the injunction "determined nothing and means nothing in the struggle of workers against predatory employers."

The only thing a judge could do, Mr. Gompers said, to enforce one law for employers and the employed, was to cease issuing injunctions which abrogated guaranteed rights. Until such injunctions were no longer issued, he said, the workers would abide by the decisions reached by them in convention, to treat unlawful orders as nonexistent.

"Industrial disputes will never be brought to solution by infliction of injustice, with or without court orders," said Mr. Gompers. "Industry is a cooperative process requiring the understanding, mutual good will and intelligence of all who share in its operation and development. Mutual agreement is the only pathway to peace and progress, the only approach to justice. Labor has no objection to the injunction when properly used. It is when the injunction commands the doing of things which workers have not a lawful right to do, or when the injunction forbids the doings of things which the workers have a lawful right to do, that Labor protests."

The garment workers resorted to the injunction for relief of violation of a contract which was the result of a conspiracy, Mr. Gompers said, but nothing new had been discovered or proved by that case.

### Women Workers on Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Six thousand women and girls employed in shops in the lower Fifth Avenue district were ordered on strike today by the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers Union as a protest against a proposed 25 per cent wage reduction. Tomorrow and Wednesday, union leaders say, the remainder of the 40,000 workers affected by the wage reduction proposal would be called out. They said they would attempt to settle their differences with the employers at a meeting on Wednesday.

Debate: Can the Church be Radical?
John Haynes Holmes says "yes" Scott Nearing says "no"
Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chairman
Lexington Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 12, 8:30 p. m.
Tickets 50 cents to $2, on sale at Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., and League for Industrial Democracy, 70 5th Ave.
Mail orders filled in order of receipt

# CONVENTION TAKES UP LABOR ISSUES

## Annual Meeting of the National Civic Federation Discusses Industrial Mediation, With Problems of Rail Control

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—With Alton B. Parker presiding, the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Civic Federation began at Hotel Astor today. Industrial mediation and conciliation, collective bargaining and destructive competition were considered. Today the subjects are "revolutionary forces" and the Russian situation.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that the question of collective bargaining must be considered in view of the fact that the railroads were not only conducted for public service but also for private profit; the workers were in the employ of corporistic monopolistic concerns. Under government control the men gave their services for patriotic reasons. He protested against what he called attempts to circumscribe self-expression and to place Labor in an industrial straightjacket.

Mr. Gompers repeated his frequent statements of opposition to Soviet Russia and protested against American representation at Genoa if Soviet representatives were to be there. He said it was impossible to force compulsory labor on a part of the people, and added, "If you try to enforce it on railway Labor, we will try to enforce it on the rest."

Mr. Gompers thought the recent agricultural conference was built up by interested propaganda to attack railway wages.

Representing the views of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Plumb said the Railroad Labor Board should never have been established, that it was "unscientific in principle, uneconomic in theory and impractical in operation." Intimate knowledge of the industry was required to fix a wage rate inducing highest efficiency. It was impossible to accomplish this through such a board, he said.

The manner of the board's organization made it inevitable that the railway representatives would stand for maximum management demands and Labor representatives for maximum Labor demands, each hoping that lack of training and inexperience on the part of the representatives of the public would prevail upon them to grant more to one side at the expense of the other, such a decision being unjust.

"The law, should not be amended," Mr. Plumb went on, "so as to give it more teeth, because it would be wrong to make more effectual the decisions of a board in itself wrongly organized. It would be wrong also to annex the board to the Interstate Commerce Commission because:

"To make a board possessing such powers the prize of political combat would give to the winning political factor unlimited power to exploit industrially the losing factor, until the loser in turn became the winner, and the winner would in turn serve his period of exploitation. That is not a government of law, but a government of men and the end of democracy.

"The same objection applies to all tribunals based on the theory of the Allen Law of Kansas, and the brief and troubled experience of that state under this law seems to substantiate all our objections. The fixing of either wages, interest or profits by judicial decree is an unwarranted interference with the natural order of things that can produce no lasting and beneficial results but will inevitably foment opposition to law.

"So long as one interest alone, Capital, is responsible for the management of these great industries, just so long must the other interest, Labor, be free to deal with Capital in regard to its wages in the same untrammeled, unregulated manner that Capital demands for itself in its dealings with the public and its relations with Labor. The fact that the public suffers as the result of these controversies is the inevitable result following the granting by the public to this one single interest the right to dominate the industry without being held equally accountable to the other interests which it controls.

"When we compel these agencies of the public, the railroad corporations, to measure the compensations which they exact by the value of the service which they render and to secure to their employees the enjoyment of the gain which the employees' industry has produced, we will have removed the cause of industrial warfare. We shall have returned to the corner stones of democracy. We shall have made effective the purposes and ideals of the founders of America."

# SHACKLETON WAS ON THIRD VOYAGE

## British Explorer Passes Away on Steamer Quest While Starting on Long Trip Into Antarctic

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 29—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British polar explorer, passed away, January 5, on board the steamship Quest, on which he was making another expedition into the antarctic. The Quest was off Gritvicken station at the time, but at once put in to Montevideo. Other members of Shackleton's party will continue the expedition.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was a third lieutenant in the British National Antarctic Expedition in 1901, and in 1907-09 commenced an expedition which got to within 97 miles of the South Pole. He made his third quest of the pole in 1914. The expedition in which he was engaged was to have covered 30,000 miles of uncharted sections of the South Atlantic, the Pacific and the antarctic seas. The voyage had as its objective not only oceanographic research but the exploration of a petrified forest and the location of a "lost" island—Tuanaki—the adjacent waters of which had not been sailed for more than 90 years.

Sir Ernest, for his distinguished services, was made a knight in 1909. Various societies throughout the world honored him for his work. He was an Irishman. He was educated at Dulwich College, and after graduation went to sea. In 1906 he organized the expedition to the South Pole which brought him his greatest fame. It was this expedition that discovered the south magnetic pole. On the trip he reached a point nearer the South Pole than ever had been attained by any explorer.

His 1914-16 expedition was prolific in valuable geologic and scientific surveys. The ship Endurance, on which Shackleton made the voyage, drifted until midwinter, when the explorer and his party made a landing on Elephant Island, in the South Shetland group. Ultimately the entire party was rescued.

### Tax Law Argument Advanced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The suit involving the constitutionality of the Massachusetts state income tax law was advanced for argument to Oct. 3 by the Supreme Court today.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

*Obligation to Customers*

The Importance of
Special Selling Events

Each period of the year, each season of the year, brings around selling events which are of importance,—events which should be, and are, looked forward to, and which become a part of the shopping and buying interests of a community.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon a mercantile establishment—which seeks to supply the needs and the demands of its customers—to be watchful of their interests and to supply such events, and to make them of increasing significance each year.

It is not an easy matter to assemble merchandise of a high character in good assortments, in sufficient quantities, and at the low prices demanded by these selling events.

However, most merchandising conditions are cyclical, repeating themselves yearly—and we feel it an obligation as merchants to see that we avail ourselves of these fortunate opportunities—and a duty we owe our customers to place before them these buying advantages.

It is a cardinal policy with this house, that nothing in the market which would be of benefit to our customers should fail to be secured through lack of energy, hard work, or enthusiasm, and that we should justly be open to criticism should we fail to thus look after the interests of our patrons.

*Chandler & Co., Inc.*

# MEDICAL FREEDOM BILLS SUPPORTED

## Legislation to Annul Compulsory Vaccination and Amend Medical Examination Law on the Program of the Workers

Aiming to obtain favorable legislation at the State House within the next few months, the friends of medical liberty in Massachusetts are working with a much larger organization than in any previous year. The Medical Liberty League is presenting a bill of its own seeking freedom from compulsory vaccination, besides supporting a bill which would amend the medical examination law by forbidding the keeping of intimate physical records of school children.

To oppose intelligently and effectually the proposed legislation of the health officials, which would have vaccination even more extensively compulsory, also holds a big place in the league's program.

### Statement by League

A statement prepared by the league reads as follows:

"The public health officials of the State, with the Massachusetts Medical Association, seem to be determined to push the vaccination issue to the limit during this session of the Legislature. They have introduced a bill, House 495, to extend compulsory vaccination to private schools and to amend the law regarding exemption certificates from vaccination so that physicians must state the reasons for giving the certificate. This bill also limits the validity of any certificate to one year.

### Anti-Vaccination

"The Medical Liberty League, and other forces opposed to compulsory vaccination, on the other hand, have introduced a bill, Senate 130, which would make it possible for either the parent or guardian of a child to secure exemption from vaccination by merely stating in writing that he or she is opposed to vaccination.

"In addition to pressing their own measure, the medical liberty people will put up the strongest kind of opposition to that provision of House Bill 495 requiring physicians to state the reasons for giving an exemption certificate. They say that it would be a serious breach of professional confidence for a physician to state his reasons in many cases. They say that the existence of such fugitive and unguarded statements regarding the physical condition of a child may cause embarrassment and trouble to a great many people in the future.

"One Boston newspaper, printed a strong editorial recently recommending that the vaccination question be thoroughly sifted out by an impartial commission in order to do away with the perennial contest between those who are radically insistent upon unlimited vaccination on the one hand and those who are opposed to any compulsory vaccination on the other.

### Prejudiced Authorities

Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the Medical Liberty League, in a statement regarding the feasibility of appointing such a commission, pointed out that it was easy to suggest that an impartial commission be appointed, but next to an impossibility to get such a thing, and called attention to a statement recently published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal by Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, formerly chairman of the Committee on State and National Legislation of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in which he "told the world" how he had always found "understanding and cooperation in (his) endeavor to have men with medically sane minds, the majority appointees," on the Committee on Public Health.

### Opposition in Melrose

"As a sequel to the recent attempt of the school authorities in Melrose, to put the medical examination law into full effect, in an examination of high school girls, latent opposition to the law has been stirred up, and on petition of William A. McCoy and other prominent citizens of Melrose, a bill has been introduced, House 601, to amend the law. One strong objection made to the laws as they exist is that they provide for the keeping of very intimate records of the physical condition of pupils. A photographic copy of the registration card for girl pupils of the Melrose High School has been generally exhibited to members of the Legislature and, in some instances, has aroused strong indignation. The bill petitioned for by the Melrose people would not authorize the keeping of such records. Here again, it is contended, these records may contain information regarding physical conditions which ought never to be made public, but there is no provision in the law, as it exists, for safeguarding such records."

# PRINCETON'S GROWTH REVEALED IN REPORT

PRINCETON, Jan. 30 (Special) — The report of President John Grier Hibben for his 10 years' administration of Princeton University just made public, reveals a remarkable growth in that time. "The past decade," the president writes, "has been marked by a progressive development of our resources and activities, due largely to the concerted efforts of the trustees, faculty, alumni, and undergraduates, pointing toward a common end in the furthering of the life of the university, and extending the scope of its power and influence."

During this period there has been an increase in enrollment from 1391 undergraduates and 153 graduate students to 3005 undergraduates and 183 students in the Graduate School of Electrical Engineering. The faculty has increased from 182 to 233. The total endowment of the university in 1912 was $5,194,861 and in 1921, $11,892,363, with $3,449,208 in subscriptions falling due within the next two years.

Previous to 1912 the acreage of the campus under improvement was 62.3 acres. Since that time the following additions have been made: Land between Guyot Hall and Patton Hall, including tennis courts, 19.2 acres; Graduate College, 21 acres; Goldie Field, 5 acres; Poe Field, 6 acres; Old Railroad Station and adjacent land, 7 acres; making the total acreage of the campus under constant care, 120.5 acres.

# C. E. BUNNELL HEADS ALASKA COLLEGE

## Fairbanks Institution Courses to Include Agriculture, Mining, Science and Home Economics —Opening Set for September

JUNEAU, Alaska (Special)—According to Judge Charles E. Bunnell, president of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, that institution is to open the first of September next. The college was provided for by the Territorial Legislature at the 1917 session and is located near the town of Fairbanks. Judge Bunnell is now en route to the United States to procure equipment and a teaching staff for the new college.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, President Bunnell said: "If present plans are carried out, there will be at least four regular courses of study offered, viz., an agricultural course, a general science course, a home economics course, and a mining course. The requirements for entrance upon any of these courses will be the same as required for admission to any college offering similar lines of work.

"In addition to the regular courses it is planned to offer a special short course in mining, of about 16 weeks in each year, designed to cover a period of two years. This will be a practical course of great advantage to those who cannot find the time to take the regular course. This short course will provide elementary work in geology, mineralogy and blow-pipe analysis, and such other work as would properly go with a course of like nature."

The Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines was created a corporation by an act of the Alaska Legislature at its 1917 session. Its management is vested in a board of eight trustees, namely: A. J. Nordale, J. A. McIntosh, Mrs. Luther C. Hess, M. D. Snodgrass, Paul J. Rickert, Morton E. Stevens, Robert Bloom, and Robert Lavery, all of Fairbanks; officers of the board are: Morton E. Stevens, president; M. D. Snodgrass, vice-president; George Hutchinson, treasurer; Mrs. Luther C. Hess, secretary.

Charles E. Bunnell, A. M., president or executive head of the college, graduated from Bucknell University in 1900 with the degree of A. B. and in 1902 was given the degree of A. M. by the same university. He came to Alaska soon after graduating and taught school for a time, but later entered the practice of law at Valdez. In 1915 he was appointed United States district judge for the Fourth Division of Alaska, with headquarters at Fairbanks. The board of trustees elected him to the presidency of the college last August with the understanding that he would devote himself to the work as soon as his successor on the bench was appointed and qualified. This occurred last month. Judge Bunnell has entered into his new work with the enthusiasm of a pronounced optimist.

The Legislature has appropriated over $100,000 for the establishing and maintenance of the institution and an act of Congress endowed it with 2560 acres of land about four miles from the town of Fairbanks, which tract is the site of the college. Congress has further provided that the school shall be the beneficiary to the extent of one section of land out of every township surveyed.

It is set forth in the act of incorporation that the college is established "for the purpose of conducting a college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture, the mechanic arts and household economics, in order to promote a more liberal and practical education." It is also provided that all departments shall be open to both sexes for equal education advantages. The same act authorizes college extension service.

The people of all sections of Alaska feel a great interest in the school and look upon it as the beginning of a great university that shall come into being with the development of the Territory's resources and the growth of its population.

The location selected for the institution is about the geographical center of the Territory, in the heart of a great river system. This region is rich in mineral and agricultural resources, as yet undeveloped. Near at hand are the government agricultural experiment stations and the new coal mines of the Nenana field, the latter being accessible through the recent completion of the government railroad.

Placer gold mining in the immediate environment is, and has been for many years, an active industry in its various modes of operation; quartz mining is also engaged in to some extent, while the pioneer farmers of the section have begun to develop stability for that industry. The first flouring mill for the Territory was recently established at Fairbanks.

# JAMAICA PLANS ECONOMY REGIME

## Greatest Need Is For Development and Extension of Railway Lines to Provide Facilities for Farm Areas and Industries

KINGSTON, Jamaica (Special)—Regarding the recent visit of Mr. Wood, the Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, the view presented to him with the most influential backing was without doubt the complaint that the local government has been overtaxing the people, and allowing expenditure to increase far too heavily. Mr. Wood said enough in his replies to the addresses presented to him to show that there is to be an immediate cutting down of expenditure, even if taxes are not reduced.

A retrenchment circular has been issued by the local government to all the heads of departments, ordering them to revise their estimates with the greatest possible care, and to eliminate every bit of expenditure that can safely be held over. Some fear is expressed in certain quarters here that in adopting the policy of retrenchment the Colonial Office may make the mistake of preventing the advance of those schemes of industrial development of which Jamaica stands so greatly in need.

There is, for instance, the extension of the railway. The present 100-odd miles of railway are quite inadequate for industrial transport. The line was built for a considerable distance through unproductive country, while large and fertile areas, splendidly suitable for the cultivation of canes, bananas, coconuts, and cocoa, are untouched by the railway, and have to depend for the most part on transport by means of rather primitive mule carts, and drays. It is true that motor traction has increased very largely and very rapidly, but the government has found it necessary to limit the weight of the motor lorries that may be used on the public roads. This form of transport, also, depends on imported petrol, just as the steam-driven railway, and the two factories that exist, depend on the uncertainties and costliness of imported coal. Neither railway extension, nor the development of manufactures in the island can proceed at all effectively until electricity is provided as a motive power. The island has many rivers suitable for generating an electric current, and it has been strongly urged by the Jamaica Imperial Association, and other public bodies, that there should now be a final report by an expert on the possibilities of developing this power for industrial purposes.

### Road Building Necessary

The question of irrigation, and of building new roads into parts of the country which the railway extension cannot reach for some time, or where such roads are required as feeders of the railway, are also prime industrial needs. Steps will probably be taken to impress on the Secretary of State for the Colonies the fact that while the people here are kicking against their heavy taxes, and want a better disciplined expenditure of public money, they want at the same time a progressive industrial policy. So far as taxes go, the memorial presented by a number of large and small property owners, large business firms, and others having a stake in the colony sketched the picture thus: Public debt £2,673,000; payable to the Imperial Government yearly, by vote of the local Legislature as a contribution toward war debt, £60,000. The tariff duty is 16 2-3 per cent ad valorem, or about 24 per cent on total nominal values of imports.

On land the rate is 1s. in the £10 unit, and there is a supertax after the value of £15,000 is passed, paid on a progressively sliding scale. In addition, besides certain direct taxes and licenses, there are exproducts of land, and a heavy estate duty, the scale varying from 4 per cent on £500 value, to 20 per cent on values over £5000.

The same memorial strongly represented the heavy handicap imposed on island products by existing import duties in Great Britain. These duties prevent to a large extent Jamaica products benefiting by the preference granted them by the mother country. Thus sugar gets a preference of about 19s. per hundredweight, but the import duty is 20s. 11d. The preference on rum per gallon, 72s. 6d., is offset by the duty of 75s. Cocoa gets a preference of 35s. per hundredweight, but pays a duty of 42s. These very high rates of duty restrict consumption, and therefore react against production here. It was strongly urged that there should be substantial reductions in these and other duties.

### Canadian Pacific Interested

The fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway is beginning a steam service that will reach this island, has been followed by a report that it will also attempt to purchase the rights of the Canadian company that runs the Kingston Tramway Service, and electric light plant in this city, in Spanish Town, and in the parish of St. Andrew. It is also forecast that the company will endeavor to lease or to buy the Jamaica Government Railway. It is not probable that the sale of the railway will be indorsed by public opinion here, nor yet by the Colonial Office, but the present position of the railway, heavily laden with debt, and not making a surplus on its current working, supplies some temptation to consider such an offer, especially if extension could be procured by the bargain. There are 197 miles of railway from Kingston northwest across the mountain backbone of the island to the north sea coast at Montego Bay, a well situated port, with, however, an open harbor. The line also runs from Kingston northeast across to Port Antonio, also on the north coast, with a good closed harbor. Another line, much shorter, runs to Ewarton, about the middle of the island, at the foot of the central mountains.

Recently there has been an extension toward the southwest into Clarendon, and it has been announced that the government plan to continue this extension had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Ultimately this extension would cross the middle of the island through the uplands of the parish of Trelawny, and reach the sea at Falmouth. Another extension scheme is to reach land in the parish of St. Mary round Gayle, where some 4000 acres has been cut up into lots of from five acres to 40, and sold out under the Land Settlement Scheme. A large part of this land is already under cultivation, and will yield a crop of bananas this spring.

The debt on the railway is £2,672,018, costing as interest and sinking fund each year, £122,000. Last year the deficit on the running of the railway was over £4000.

# EFFECT OF SALES TAX ON BUSINESS

## Industrial Conference Board Director Asserts That Small Concerns Would Be Penalized to the Profit of Combinations

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (Special)—How a gross sales tax might revolutionize the economic and political structure of the United States, forcing out of business a multiplicity of small enterprises and building a few great businesses by vertical combination of industry, was described by charts and census figures in an address before the National Automobile Dealers Association here today by Magnus W. Alexander of New York City, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Such a sales tax would also penalize the business that is of greatest benefit to society, namely, the one which operates at a small profit on a rapid turnover, said Mr. Alexander. Each unit of sale being the basis for a 1 per cent tax, he pointed out, the man whose total profit is derived from a small profit on each of 20 units would be taxed four times as heavily as the man who made the same total profit by a large profit on each of five units.

### Small Part Affected

"Some advance data we have received from the census bureau at Washington," said Mr. Alexander, whose subject was "The Prospects of American Business in 1922," "shows that only one-fifth of 1 per cent of our industrial establishments employ 1000 workers or more. More than 99 per cent employ 200 or less, and more than 95 per cent employ 100 or less.

"It is easy to see that the safety of this country socially, economically and politically lies in the great number of widely distributed small industrial establishments. In the small business the employer knows his men and their problems personally. It makes for better living, for the small businesses are in the smaller communities, where home and social life is more normal. It is away from the congested areas. Radical agitation cannot take root in a country stabilized by a multiplicity of small establishments."

Congress, declared Mr. Alexander, in passing restrictive and regulatory legislation to cure the evils apparent in big business, is oblivious of the fact that its laws are applicable to only one-fifth of 1 per cent of business population. How the 99 per cent of business may be injured by such insight, is shown, he said, by such proposed sales tax.

### Big Business Benefited

"It would impose a tax of 1 per cent every time a sale is made, no matter at what stage of perfection the article is in," he said. "When a packer sells a hide to a tanner there is a tax. When the tanner sells his product to the jobber there is a tax. When the jobber sells to the small manufacturer, who only makes part of a shoe, there is another tax. Thus by the time a pair of shoes is put on the market by a progressive line of small establishments, ten or a dozen taxes will have been absorbed.

"With the big manufacturer, all but two of these taxes would be avoided. The first would have been paid when he buys the hide, the second when he sells at retail to the man on the street, for the big manufacturer has absorbed all the intermediate processes and even has his chain of retail stores. There would be no intermediate sales, except for book entries and no intermediate taxes.

"Thus 95 per cent of the business community would be injured. If you do not want the United States to become a country [illegible] few big industries, controlled by the influence such a condition would exert on our political life, you do not want the sales tax."

# FALL OF THEATER ROOF INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Collapse of the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater at 15th Street and Columbia Road, Saturday night, caused 108 fatalities and more than 100 injuries. The fall of the roof is attributed to the weight of snow. Investigation has been started by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, today introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry by a Senate Committee. The resolution was referred under the rules to the Audit and Control Committee.

# ROAD MONOPOLIES IN PARKS CHARGED

## Exploitation of National Reservations by Transportation Companies, Unregulated by the Government, Is Alleged

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special) — More intensive application of alleged road monopolies in the national parks and extra efforts by the park service to prevent publicity about it were charged by Enos A. Mills of Long's Peak, Colorado, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

For several years Mr. Mills, in spite of what he says have been many attempts to silence him, has spoken and written on his charge that unregulated transportation monopolies are exploiting the national parks. He is now filling speaking engagements in the eastern states.

"In all the national parks," said Mr. Mills, "the public highways are given over to monopolized transportation, all competitive or individual carrier companies being prohibited. This is supplemented by collecting toll from all those who drive on these roads.

### Tolls Are Illegal

"Now it is illegal to charge toll on any public road. Congress has never authorized it. But each transportation monopoly favors tolls because they don't want the private cars in the way of their own cars and plans.

"In Yellowstone you pay $7.50 toll, and still you don't have the road rights while on the roads. You cannot start early, but must wait until all the monopoly cars have started. You cannot pass a monopoly car. You must give it the part of the road its driver wants. These conditions discourage people from visiting the parks in the numbers they might come in if the public roads in the parks were public.

"It is illegal, by any national park legislation, to give any exclusive privilege in a national park; it is also illegal to monopolize a public road; it is amazing even to attempt it. The right of every individual to use the public roads for business or pleasure is inalienable; it cannot be taken from him and he cannot transfer it from himself. But these monopolies have been 'put over,' I know of no other befitting expression, by force and by suppression of the news.

"And remember that the park officials do not exercise any control over these monopolies. The monopoly cars can follow time schedules or not, or vary printed price schedules without fear of protest from park officials.

### Business is Controlled

"One result is that the public are paying more for transportation than they should, and transportation, generally speaking, is not as good as it should be. Anywhere outside the national parks in the west, you can find a higher standard of hotels and transportation than you can inside."

After alleging that a single company was responsible for the monopoly, Mr. Mills went on:

"This company and the director of national parks, the one by holding and the other by authorizing these monopolies, are making it possible to wield the balance of political power in two or three western states. Where does this power come from? Absolute control of transportation on any road means control of the property along that road. The transportation monopoly in each park controls the business in that park. Already in Yellowstone independent business has been wrecked by the transportation monopoly. So that all hotels, camps, transportation, saddle horses, guides and stores in Yellowstone are owned or controlled by the transportation monopoly. I believe that Mt. Rainier Park is also 100 per cent monopolized. In Yosemite there is one remaining independent hotel. Repeated efforts have been made to put it out of business.

"These parks are non-productive; all goods used in them must be shipped in. Hence the transportation monopoly in each park is in a position to levy tribute on all distant merchants who send goods into that park. So that admission of such business into the park can be influenced; not on the basis of competition or merit but by dictation.

### Information Suppressed

"It is little known that these parks are conducted almost exclusively under rules and regulations and that United States laws rarely function there. If the Director of National Parks makes a rule, it goes. Local people do not have the ordinary way of getting court protection for their property; they are no longer free agents. Numbers of them have been ruined; many can be used for the purposes of the monopolies.

"As to intensification of the monopoly system and the suppression of publicity: in Denver, I believe, there has never been any account of the existence of these monopolies in a Denver paper with the exception of one. Only once, so far as I know, has there been a public address there on this subject. Denver merchants have been made to realize that if they expect to sell goods in Rocky Mountain National Park they must commend the monopolies.

"In Washington State, Mt. Rainier Park is about 60 miles from Tacoma and Seattle. A state highway director last summer ruled that all travelers bound from those cities for points within Mt. Rainier Park could be hauled there only by the transportation monopoly existing in that park. This is absolutely illegal. Common laws give the people the right to use the public roads. The roads from those cities to the parks are for the use of all.

### Competition Is Remedy

"Now this 60 miles is one of the links in the proposed park-to-park highway, a roadway the government is asked to build or improve to link up the national parks. Do the same influences which monopolized the roads inside the parks wish to monopolize this highway outside?

"The remedy for unregulated transportation made possible by the rules of bureaucratic park officials lies in competitive service enabling the public to regulate not only transportation but all park matters. There must be control of park officials; inside a park, as outside, the supreme need of the public is to keep control over administrative officials. Any reliable transportation company or individual, reliable by being a proper owner or by the giving of bonds, should be allowed to haul passengers through the national parks, by complying with the park traffic regulations. The parks should be under direct control of Congress and all rules and regulations should be reviewable in the courts."

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# MR. ROBERTS GETS OFFICIAL SUPPORT

## Internal Revenue Commissioner Denounces Efforts to Discredit the New Enforcement Officer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special)—A vigorous denunciation of the efforts made in some quarters in Massachusetts to discredit James P. Roberts, recently appointed an enforcement officer for that State, was expressed in a public statement issued tonight by David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The statement was made following a conference between Mr. Roberts and Commissioner Blair, in which Roy A. Haynes, the head of the prohibition unit, participated. The incident round which the opponents of the new enforcement officer center their attacks was the subject of a full discussion, the net results of which was to increase the determination of Treasury officials to give complete support to Mr. Roberts.

Commissioner Blair characterized the attacks on the new appointee as a "cowardly attempt to besmirch his character," which he said are bound to be resented by all fair-minded people. Mr. Roberts left Washington for Boston tonight.

Following is the text of Commissioner Blair's statement:

"'I have talked with Mr. James P. Roberts, the newly appointed prohibition enforcement officer for Massachusetts. When a mere boy Mr. Roberts fell; he confessed; he arose, and he has stood up like a man ever since. For 27 years he has lived an upright and useful life. During that period no breath of scandal has touched him. In my opinion, he is morally, mentally and physically fitted for the position to which I have appointed him. The fact that he had the manhood to arise and make good after a bad start convinces me that he is the man for the job. I have faith in Massachusetts and I believe that all of her good people will sustain and help Mr. Roberts in his new and difficult work and I believe that they will resent the cowardly attempt to besmirch his character.

"I have unbounded admiration for Jean Valjean and the utmost contempt for Javert."

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said in connection with the Blair statement that such reports as were reaching him indicated that Massachusetts opposed the tactics of Mr. Roberts' opponents.

"The reports which I get from Massachusetts, including members of Congress," Mr. Wheeler said, "indicate that they think it would be unfair to use an incident that occurred nearly three decades ago to prevent a man from performing a needed public service at this time, after an unimpeachable record of 27 years."

### New Rhode Island Marshal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of William Robert Rodman of Rhode Island, to be United States Marshal for the district of Rhode Island.

# DRY ENFORCEMENT CODE IS ADVOCATED

## Massachusetts Law in Harmony With Volstead Act Called Necessary at Meeting—Retiring Federal Agent Speaks

Support of the federal officers chosen to enforce prohibition, and work for the enactment of a state enforcement code are the two issues for which the dry forces of Massachusetts must stand, declared speakers yesterday at a law-enforcement mass meeting in Tremont Temple. Whether or not the removal of Harold D. Wilson from the office of chief enforcement agent for the State was justified was not made the leading issue, although the meeting was attended largely by people in sympathy with him. Mr. Wilson pledged his support in furthering the work of James P. Roberts, his successor, and urged that this be a fundamental aim of the work of Massachusetts prohibitionists.

The meeting was called by the members of the committee of the Lord's Day League of New England and the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston, who investigated the functioning of Mr. Wilson's office. Rendering a report for the committee, William M. MacNair of Cambridge declared that the committee had investigated "as stockholders in a corporation." While their conclusions were really a matter of opinion, he said, they included convictions that Mr. Wilson was a man doing his duty, that there were no obvious indiscretions in the administration of his office, and that the agent was forced to work under hampering conditions. Mr. MacNair read two letters written by the former agent, one proffering any assistance he could give as a private citizen to the new chief agent and another expressing appreciation to each of his assistants while in office.

Resolutions were presented, and adopted by acclaim, commending Mr. Wilson, promising support to his successor, calling for enforcement of prohibition enforcement "from the top down rather than from the bottom part way up," and calling on the Legislature to enact an enforcement code bringing the state law in harmony with the Volstead act. The members of the investigating committee spoke briefly, emphasizing that the controversy over Mr. Wilson's removal had been eminently worth while because it had focused public attention on the question of enforcement of the dry law.

The Rev. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church, as presiding officer of the meeting, presented the issue more at length. He asserted that any state that does not bring its laws into harmony with the federal law is "in incipient rebellion." He said that it is obvious that there can never be a return to a liquor régime, but the difficulties of enforcement must be recognized and every facility must be bent in support of the faithful public servant. There is no break in the forces urging enforcement of the prohibition law in Massachusetts, Dr. Conrad declared, and the support of Mr. Roberts will be unanimous.

Mr. Wilson was called to the platform when introduced from the floor as "the champion of righteousness and law." He declared "Wilson is no longer on the job and the task before the people of the Commonwealth is to back up the men on the job. All I want to ask is that you support them and cooperate with them as I intend to do."

# CHIEF OF INSULAR POLICE IS FINED

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 29—George R. Shanton, chief of the insular police, has been fined $100 and costs and sentenced to serve 48 hours in jail before Feb. 4 for contempt of court. Shanton was adjudged in contempt following the receipt of a letter from him by Federal Judge Odlin, in which Shanton asked for a court order authorizing the destruction of evidence seized in cases arising out of the Volstead law. Shanton admitted in the letter that this evidence had disappeared from his custody.

The action of the court was coincident with a report of a federal grand jury investigating violations of the Volstead act, in which an indictment for perjury was returned against Jaime Gonzalez, district police chief.

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# EXPLORER PLANS FIVE-YEAR TRIP

## Observations of Captain Amundsen at North Pole May Mark New Epoch in the Knowledge of the Arctic Basin

NEW YORK (Special)—Some day next June the little steamer Maud will sail from Seattle, Washington, on her journey from Bering Straits to the Atlantic Ocean, part of the way under her own steam, and the rest of the long miles under the power of the floating ice which will hold her fast in its grip.

From three to five years the Maud will thus be carrying her nine explorers and observers, and Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole and explorer of the North Polar regions, who will lead the expedition, in discussing his plans with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, said "from three to five years" as a stay-at-home would say "from three to five weeks."

For Captain Amundsen apparently looks forward to this expedition, whose observations will mark a new epoch in knowledge of the arctic basin, with the equanimity of great strength. That is the impression of the man which stays longest with the interviewer who sat with him a few moments at his hotel, while the two arctic children whom he has adopted were coming along for breakfast. There is mingled with this equanimity and strength a warm kindliness which kindles quickly toward questions which express even a scant understanding of the things he most cherishes, and which as quickly pushes into the background all thought of his great career in the Polar regions when the children reach out their hands to him at the door of the extremely civilized elevator.

### Inhabitation Impossible in Regions

It was of the possibility of transferring some part of this civilization to the actic regions that the interviewer questioned Captain Amundsen when the details of his next expedition had been explained. The views expressed in reply were positive, founded upon close observation and studious reflection, and stated without any desire to be controversial.

Captain Amundsen was convinced that habitability of regions above the eightieth parallel was doubtful; above the eighty-fifth parallel, it was impossible. No less an authority than Nansen, when he drifted across the Polar basin back in the '90s, had found no evidence of life above the eighty-fifth parallel. Below that, there might be a possibility of inhabitation to a limited degree, but his observations in the North compelled him to agree with Nansen that conditions above that were entirely too severe to warrant the belief that human beings could live there.

As to resources such as coal and minerals, there might be quantities untouched and undiscovered in the Far North; but the conditions which made habitation impossible would naturally prevent successful attempts to turn these resources to the uses of the world. In Greenland, of course, there were large spaces susceptible to habitation and development of natural resources; but it should be remembered that much of Greenland was below the eightieth parallel.

One condition that made the habitability of the far northern regions uncertain, even if it could be considered possible, was the shifting nature of ice conditions. A region or an island which could be reached this year probably could not even be approached next. Regions which were impassable with ice this year had been open when Captain Amundsen came that way on his journey out of the North last year. It could not be said, then, that those regions which might be habitable would certainly be so permanently.

### Charting of Weather Forecast

But Captain Amundsen is less interested in this subject than he is in his plans for his next expedition. This, he believes, will prove to be the crowning achievement of his 30 years as an explorer. The observations he and his experts will make are expected to be of special significance in the work of charting the weather of all the world. It is well known that many experts believe the world's weather to be affected by the north polar air currents. Captain Amundsen will study these currents and those under the surface of the Polar seas and ice. It is possible that the results of these observations may make it practical to predict weather a long time in advance, and this would be a great asset to farm operations. Captain Amundsen will soon go to Washington to confer with Dr. Bauer, director of the magnetic department of the Carnegie Institution.

At Nome, Alaska, in July, the Maud will pause to take on dogs, a smaller number than the captain usually takes. In addition to sleds, the ship will carry two small airplanes for reconnaissance, and two air pilots are going along.

The fact that the Maud is to take a considerable quantity of foodstuffs indicates Captain Amundsen's disagreement with the view sometimes held, that Polar expeditions can live off the regions through which they pass. He expects to use seal, bear and other animals, as well as fish, but he insists that a wisely equipped expedition will carry its own supplies, to a large extent.

The younger of the two children adopted by the captain is a member of the Tajuktajl tribe, an arctic people native to Siberia; the other is the daughter of a Russian trader and a Tajuktajl woman. The former, Cakonita, was found by the Amundsen party starving in one of the Bering Straits native villages. Her father, after he became one of the Amundsen party, urged Captain Amundsen to take Cakonita and bring her up in white men's ways. The other child, Camilla Carpendale, was picked up about 100 miles outside Bering Strait, in arctic Siberia. They will be sent to Norway to be educated under the chaperonage of Mrs. Oscar Wisting, whose husband is to be a member of the Amundsen party. Mr. Wisting was also with Amundsen at the South Pole.

# ORGANIZED LABOR SEEKS CHANGES IN COMPENSATION LAW

NEW YORK (Special) — Organized Labor seeks to amend the Workmen's Compensation Law in this State, to make it more automatic and less susceptible to the possibility of litigation. Hugh Frayne, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that at present much litigation similar to that existing prior to the enactment of the law was resulting from the practice of the casualty companies, who are permitted to insure against compensation claims, and to utilize old methods to force claimants to accept reduced awards.

"For this purpose," he said, "we intend to force legislation amending the law, to provide that the right to insure be limited to self-insuring employers and the State Insurance Fund and that the State Industrial Board, on which organized Labor has representation, shall appoint all referees under the law, who are responsible for the fixing of awards. We would also amend the law to enable the claimant to select his own physician.

"Amendments to the Labor Law, as enacted at the last session, are also necessary. This law has been rendered non-effective through reduction of the inspectors to 87. We ask that this be raised to 225, at least 50 of them women. We also desire appointment of a commission to fix minimum compensation for women and children, restoration of the legal bureau for the specific purpose of enforcing the law, and provision for an eight-hour workday and 48-hour week for women and minors.

"We also want the restoration of the direct primary for all state and judicial offices, to curb the present political methods of the leaders of the state parties, which were noticeable in the conventions last year. Both the Lusk Law, requiring loyalty tests for all teachers, and the Motion Picture Law are opposed on the ground that they violate freedom of speech and of the free communication of news and views.

"For the purpose of conforming the state Anti-Monopoly Law to the Clayton Law of the United States, we are asking that Labor be also exempted from its provisions, just as organizations of farmers and milk producers are exempted. Our reason for this request, which might otherwise be regarded as an attack on the law for the purpose of generally weakening its value, is that Labor is not really organized for gain, and really cannot be regarded as a monopoly such as would come under the ban of the law. For the purpose of making this clear, to strengthen the law by preventing the reading of things into it, we are seeking the change of the law to exempt us specifically.

"Extension of the Eight-Hour and Prevailing Rate of Wages Law to restore its application to waterworks construction, to apply its provisions definitely to all mechanics and laborers employed by the state or any of its subdivisions, including employees of state institutions, with the reenactment of the provision providing for confiscation of contract and money thereunder by any contractor violating it, is another demand which we regard as of the highest importance. There are hundreds of those employed in state institutions, on the mechanical forces, guards and keepers, matrons and the like, whose hours are not limited, and they should receive the benefits of the law.

"Other things which we would like to see enacted include the furnishing of free school books to pupils in the public schools throughout the state, civil service tests for janitor-engineers in the schools, apprenticeship qualifications and trials for mechanics employed in civil service work, practical inspection of steam boilers and the appointment of civilian examiners to license their engineers, and regulation of private employment agencies."

# LAW VIOLATIONS AND STATE COURTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The Supreme Court today advanced to March 13 the hearing in an appeal brought by the State of Connecticut to determine whether it can prosecute in its own state courts or in the federal courts cases involving alleged violations of the laws of the United States.

The State sought in its own courts to prosecute Thomas McAuliffe, a federal enforcement officer, on the charge of having accepted bribes to influence his official conduct in cases arising under prohibition laws. The United States District Court for Connecticut caused the case to be transferred to it and subsequently quashed the proceedings. A number of material witnesses, whose testimony is desired by the State, are being detained in the Hartford County jail and for that reason, among others, the State urged a prompt disposal of the case.

### Verdict of One Cent Won

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—John Armstrong Chaloner of Merry Mills, Virginia, won a verdict of one cent today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in his civil damage suit against the Washington Post. The case came up for re-trial here, a verdict of $10,000 rendered in 1916 in favor of Mr. Chaloner having been reversed by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Chaloner based his suit on an article printed by the Post in 1909 relating to the shooting of John Gillard, an Englishman, on Mr. Chaloner's Virginia estate.

# ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### Baseball Benefited

TORONTO—The sporting page of The New York Evening Mail recently had a most interesting article by Hugh S. Fullerton, in which he says that two years ago a manager of one of the major league ball clubs was strenuously opposed to the idea of prohibiting the sale of drink, says The Pioneer, a weekly journal of social progress and moral reform. He argued that baseball teams would be wrecked, that the ball player would have his beer no matter what happened, and, if he could not get that, would drink something worse. The other day Mr. Fullerton met this manager again, and jokingly asked him what he now thought of prohibition. To his surprise the reply came, "I was all mistaken about this thing. It has been the best thing for a baseball manager that ever happened. You know my club. It isn't ordinarily an easy one to handle. I had at least six good beer drinkers on the team, some of them veterans always accustomed to beer drinking, and I figured that if they could not get beer they would drink whisky. Well, there was a lot of kicking early in the season; especially down south the boys wailed about missing their beer or ale, and a couple slipped off the wagon and got full of bad hooch. They were still kicking when we got north and the season started, and there was an argument about prohibition every day. I noticed before midseason that they stopped talking about drinking. I have talked with two of the boys who used to think they could not get along without their beer and they state that they feel better and have less trouble keeping in shape without it than they did with it. The strongest prohibitionist in my club today is the fellow who drank the most beer of all and who probably would have lasted only three or four years longer in the business without prohibition. I don't know, but that is what he says."

### Loan Business Falling Off

DALLAS, Tex.—The people of the United States are becoming more prosperous since the advent of prohibition, according to statistics of pawnbrokers in Dallas and other Texas cities. Since July 1, 1919, since the Volstead act became effective, the loan business as conducted by pawnbrokers and other loan agencies has shown a marked falling off, and numerous such places of business have been compelled to enter other lines or close their shops altogether.

Investigation shows that about 45 per cent of the loan agencies in Dallas have gone out of business. In Galveston there remain but seven pawn brokers, whereas on July 1, 1918, there were 13. The seven who remain have enlarged their business so that instead of merely advancing loans on articles offered as collateral security, they now carry a stock of new goods, such as jewelry, sporting goods, trunks, suit cases, and do a regular retail business in addition to advancing loans. Owners of these places of business say this was necessary, as they could not remain in business merely by making loans as formerly.

With the unemployment situation now more serious than it has been in many years, pawnbrokers say comparatively few unemployed persons are applying for loans on personal belongings, such as jewelry.

The only explanation of this situation so far advanced, is that the people are saving their money and are more prosperous since prohibition became effective. The people now do not have the need for money.

# NEED OF COAL PRICE INCREASE IS DENIED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—While the operators claim that to grant the wage increase asked by the United Mine Workers of America would increase the cost of anthracite coal to the consumers, the miners insist that the operators could grant a substantial increase and continue to make a fair margin of profit, if the profits of the non-producing factors in the industry were liquidated.

The miners insist that the operators' figures indicating an increase of $1.30 a ton in the price to the consumer are "twisted," and that not more than 80 cents a ton would be needed to absorb the wage increase asked.

The miners urge that in case of any liquidation in connection with the anthracite industry, the land owners should have their royalties reduced; that freight rates for coal transportation should be substantially lowered, and that sales companies should be eliminated or their profits greatly cut.

They believe that the combined liquidation of these three non-producing factors, with the repeal of what they call the "unwarranted coal tax laws which hit the consumer and not the operator," would permit not only a decrease in coal prices, but also an increase in the wages of the mine workers, and more than a fair profit to the operators.

The miners charge that the operators' margin of profits increased, according to their own figures, from 42.8 cents per ton in the period from 1913 to 1918 inclusive, to 60 cents per ton today, indicating substantial progress in profits during the readjustment period. They resent being asked to "readjust downward" while the operators, as shown by their own figures, have "readjusted upward."

# USE OF MILITARY TERMS DISCOURAGED

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The use of military terms in the outdoor work of Camp Fire Girls is discouraged in a resolution adopted today by 100 executives at the closing session of the second annual conference. It has been proved, the resolution said, that better response to the Camp Fire program is gained by substituting the organized hike and the organized game for the former drill, and by using the terms of everyday life to express leadership in place of military terminology.

It was also voted to submit to the Physical Education Association of America the suggestion that it use its influence in making physical training in the public schools take more the form of informal work out-of-doors than so much formal drill in the gymnasium.

# EUROPEAN TRADE ADJUSTING ITSELF

## Secretary Hoover Declares Most Pressing Need Overseas Is for Cotton and Grain

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29—"It is generally accepted that the European economic situation is gradually adjusting itself and becoming a little more stable," Secretary Hoover declared in a letter to Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, made public here today.

"Until definite policies are adopted regarding German reparations and other important economic matters are settled," the letter continued, "it will be too early to make a prophecy as to how conditions will affect our trade for 1922. Europe should be able to purchase as much this year as she has in the past year. One great difficulty is the fact that she is not able to sell us any great quantity of goods and must, therefore, be carried to a large extent on credit.

"For example: During the year just closed we sold to Europe approximately $2,300,000,000 worth of goods and bought approximately $760,000,000 worth. Either Europe must find a way of increasing the sale of goods directly or indirectly to this country or she must continue to be carried to a large extent on American credit, if her purchases of American products are to remain up to the present standard.

The letter added that the most pressing need of Europe is for raw products such as cotton for manufacturing purposes which, Mr. Hoover said, should insure a continued demand for cotton, with an increased demand as the situation improves. He also predicted good demand for grain.

# PREPARING WOMEN VOTERS TO DO DUTY

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30 (Special)—The acquisition of an intimate personal knowledge of the details of local government organization and administration is essential in preparing the woman voter to do her duty as a citizen with relation to the city, state and nation, declared Mrs. Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the Hartford League of Women Voters, when discussing the object of the "know-your-town-before-election meetings, being held here, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This information is being given in public meetings at which officers in the city government present the particular function with which they are connected.

"You see," continued Mrs. Maxim, "that there are many things that we have heard about all our lives in respect to the municipal government, but its definite workings, that is, as to just where and how one should proceed to remedy or change conditions, and just the meaning of election issues, we really know so little.

"As citizens we feel that we must study the real facts and learn to know the machinery of our town and its use. The Hartford league is going out for this information before the next election. We want to be of service to the community and feel that a good way to begin is to get together and learn from these talks by the city officials and other authorities the things we can do to give that service."

# LIQUORS IN BOND NOT REMOVABLE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — Owners of liquors stored in bonded warehouses, even though the liquor is subject to leakage and evaporation, have no constitutional right to remove to their residences for personal consumption what remains, the Supreme Court today announced in disposing of several cases.

### Educational Conference Set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — Announcement was made today by Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, that the Fifth Annual Conference on Physical Education would be held at Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 28. Thirty-five organizations throughout the country will be represented.

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# LIBERTY BASIS OF DUTY, SAYS JURIST

## Chief Justice Le Mieux of Quebec Declares Sound Government Depends on a Practical and Patriotic Bar

NEW YORK (Special)—No sound government or constitution can be founded or defended without a sound, practical and patriotic bar, declared Chief Justice Sir Francis Le Mieux of Quebec, before the New York Bar Association. But the lawyer can be a useful factor and a source of moral strength in the government or at the bar only as he possesses exceptional qualities. He must be attentive to duty, honest and personally disinterested.

"More than others," said the Chief Justice, "the lawyer should be aware that duty is derived from the principle of liberty, governed by the rule of justice, tried by the tribunal of conscience, and purposing as its aim the constant progress or betterment of mankind.

"The lawyer must be disinterested, honest. He must always work in the interests of justice, which is the firm and perpetual determination to give every one his due. The great organic principle of society is justice, the very essence of humanity, called by Webster the greatest interest of man on earth.

### Duty of Magistrates

"From remote ages justice has been a light guiding civilization toward progress. History itself is an impartial judgment passed on men and nations. And to procure such impartial justice in all the events of life, no more definite canon of equity was ever enacted than those specified in Magna Charta, 'Nulli vendimus, nulli negabimus justitian vel rectum—to none shall we sell, to none shall we deny or delay right of justice.'

"And so it is the most imperative duty of magistrates to render justice without ever considering to what nationality the litigants belong, to what party they give allegiance, nor what particular church they attend. Every one wants justice, yet what prejudices there are against justice, especially in these times of social turmoil, when political authority is weakening, religious authority losing its grasp and paternal authority waning.

"Some believe that justice is controlled by the rich and powerful. The rich may truly intimidate the poor, shake the assurance they repose in their rights by dint of proceedings, appeals and other artifices, but such dilatory obstructions are not attributable to justice or to judges but verily to the laws which the legislators, the spokesmen of the people, may repeal or amend.

"History, as sanctioned by truth, states that justice has never had more valiant defenders than the lawyers. The foremost writers are agreed that the legal men have inspired and inaugurated that legislative revival which has been the corner stone of the social edifice, the initiation of true civilization, the pride of human intellect and the great organ through which the sovereign power of society moves.

"Cæsar's legions conquered the world, though his great empire soon declined and fell, but the Roman jurists have brought everlasting glory on their country, whose laws have proven to be, for the world at large, an inexhaustible fountain of knowledge and an indestructible monument of wisdom.

### World Puts Trust in Law

"And England, whose fleet covers the seas upon whose domains the sun never sets, to what does she owe her immense prosperity, her leading influence in the council of nations, if not to the excellence of her maritime and commercial laws, to the fairness and humanity of her criminal laws?

"And in this great republic, where forceful energies, diversified talents and legitimate ambitions have contributed to the marvelous development of national resources, immense wealth and commercial supremacy, no one will gainsay that the solid foundation of your splendid Constitution has been laid and its mechanism devised by lawyers whose names are written in golden letters in American history.

"The people are rather sound in their logics, quite alive to their best interests. If we cast a retrospective glance on the civilized countries of the globe during the past century, we cannot escape the conclusion that the nations of the world have persistently thought that justice, i. e., their destinies, their liberty, their very existence, could not be intrusted to safer hands than when in the keeping of legal men.

"Justice is not dead in the world, and it shall not die as long as the bar lives. Justice will live as long as the advocates maintain the great traditions of honor left by their predecessors.

In 1776, a new sun arose in this democratic country, called the Declaration of Independence, to shed its light upon this whole continent. I hope that sun will prove in the future, as in the past, a glowing effulgent and reviving source of light and justice to all and that its rays shall instill a warm feeling of human solidarity among the nations that they may toil in harmony for the welfare of mankind and that we may enjoy the benefits of higher and yet higher civilization."

# COAL TRADE LEADER COMMENTS ON PLAN OF SENATOR KENYON

CHARLESTON, W. V. — Regulation of the coal industry by a federal commission, as suggested by Senator Kenyon in his report on the West Virginia and Kentucky coal fields, seems unnecessary in the view of J. G. Bradley, president of the National Coal Association.

In a statement telegraphed from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to D. C. Kennedy, secretary of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association, and made public here, Mr. Bradley said:

"Senator Kenyon's report on Mingo makes it clear that the illegal activities disclosed by his investigation are violations of the local criminal laws, and can only be corrected by local prosecutions. His suggestion for a commission would seem to be unnecessary, as criminal guilt or innocence is not a proper subject for arbitration, but must be determined by the courts."

# GOVERNMENT TO GET SLICE OF RAIL PROFITS

WASHINGTON — Railroads which earned more than 6 per cent upon the value of their property used in transportation during the period from September 1, 1920, to January 1, 1921, are required under an order issued on Saturday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to turn half of the excess so earned over to the government.

The order as issued by the commission makes effective sections of the Transportation Act of 1920 and prescribes rules for the application of these sections.

Railroads during the four months' period specified in the order are understood to have earned a considerable amount in excess of the 6 per cent limitation prescribed by Congress, but valuations not having been given out for the individual lines the amounts cannot yet be calculated. The Transportation Act, in addition to providing that until March 1, 1922, rates should be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, sufficient to give the railroads 5½ per cent on their properties, provided for the recovery by the government of half of all the amount earned by any road over 6 per cent.

The commission, in fixing the rates, found a tentative value for railroad property by groups throughout the United States, but did not segregate this to individual roads.

General increases were granted in rates in 1920, and, during the last four months of the year while traffic volumes were larger, railroad earnings were reported in excess of the 6 per cent clause; but for all of the months of 1921 and so far in 1922, the returns have not indicated that any sums could be collected by the government under the law.

The statute also provided that in case excess earnings were recaptured by the government, the money should be paid into a special fund for the purpose of lending to railroads and repaying advances made by the government to railroads.

# FEDERAL BOARD REVIEWS BUSINESS

## Retail Buying Shows Improvement According to Reports—Building Operations Active

WASHINGTON — Production and trade show no striking departures from conditions prevailing at the first of the year, according to a review of business conditions throughout the country reported by the Federal Reserve Board. The board finds that "at this season there usually occurs a period of slackening in various lines of manufacture, and this has been true during the past month. Such recession as there has been does not, however, go beyond the proportions to be expected at this time of the year.

"The Federal Reserve Board's commodity price index number for December shows a reduction of only two points, as compared with a month earlier, while the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported no change in its index.

"On the productive side interest has been largely centered about the iron and steel trade. The activity in that branch of business has, on the whole, been slightly on the increase, the end of the year showing a slowing down due to the usual inventory period, while during the first part of January better inquiry, particularly from railroads, has tended to increase the volume of orders on hand as well as the activity of the plants. Demands for nonferrous metals continue quiet. In cotton and woolen textiles no material change has taken place, but in other manufacturing lines there has been, if anything, a moderate tendency toward inprovement. Little change in crop conditions can be expected during the winter season. Prices of staple farm products have, on the whole, about held their own with fair export demand. Minor agricultural crops, especially citrus fruits and sugar cane, have shown satisfactory yields.

"A slight increase in unemployment is attributable largely to seasonal recession and indicates no important changes in the general demand for labor. Building operations have been unusually well maintained, especially for this season of the year, being about double those reported for the corresponding month a year ago.

"Whole trade lines have shown great variation. Sharp declines have occurred in dry goods and boots and shoes, while hardware sales, although not declining in so marked a degree, have fallen off substantially. Groceries also show a lessened volume of demand. In the southern states decline in wholesale lines has been especially pronounced in dry goods and shoes. The figures, however, make a distinctly favorable showing as compared with a year ago.

"In retail trade, buying demand in the manufacturing districts of the East and North still shows improvement, while demand in the agricultural regions of the West and South indicates sharp decrease as compared with the corresponding period a year ago."


Wanamaker's

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NEW YORK

A very unique sale has been in progress here for several days.

It consists of a collection of framed oil paintings of various kinds—good, bad and indifferent.

Some are in good condition; others are not.

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# HONG KONG DESIRES NEW FORM OF RULE

## British Far-East Possession Is Latest Dependency to Petition for a Definite Form of Representative Government

LONDON (Special)—The substantial list of those Crown colonies which are petitioning for or have already been granted definite forms of representative government is still lengthening, and the latest aspirant for legislative honors is that important British possession in the Far East, Hong Kong. The petition, which is extensively signed, will be presented to the House of Commons by the residents of the colony, as "other methods of securing the desired end have proved abortive."

Hong Kong, now such a valuable asset to the British Empire, was ceded to Great Britain so long ago as 1841, and was, at that time, a desolate island sparsely inhabited by fishermen. In August, 1842, the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, and the charter is dated April 5, 1843. The island did not become of much commercial importance until 1851, when gold was discovered in Australia and the consequent emigration of Chinese to that colony began. As China has gradually been opened up to foreign trade so has the commerce of Hong Kong increased. Large local banking, dock, steamboat and insurance companies were established between 1865 and 1872, and the opening of the Suez Canal marked a great increase of trade for the dependency. The island is the center for a great influx and emigration of Chinese, and the latest available figures for emigrants and immigrants show that 309,680 traveled, chiefly to and from the Straits. The figure quoted excludes traffic to and from China ports—that is merely coastal movements.

### Geographical Location

In regard to its situation and area, it may be stated that Hong Kong is one of a number of islands lying off the southeastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and it is situated about 40 miles east of Macao, 91 miles south of Canton. The island forms an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west, and some of its mountain peaks are almost 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Its length is 11 miles by from 2 to 5 miles, and the area about 32 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait known as the Lyeemun Pass, not more than half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into by Lord Elgin with the Government of China in 1860, and this territory now forms part of the colony, which also includes several other islands, among which are those known as Stonecutter's, Green, Apleechow, Middle, and Round. In 1898 an agreement was concluded between the British and Chinese governments whereby Hong Kong was extended by the inclusion of an area adjacent to British Kowloon. This cession was subject to a limited Chinese jurisdiction within the walled city of Kowloon, which lies outside British Kowloon, but in 1899 this jurisdiction ceased, and by an Order in Council, Kowloon City was incorporated in the leased territory and became subject to British rule. The total area of the islands, and the leased portion of the mainland, is about 359 square miles.

The petition referred to opened by laying stress on the importance and size of the colony, which has a population of over 600,000, and pointed out that for the year 1920 it had a trade of £212,000,000, exclusive of bullion, and that for the same year the total tonnage of shipping engaged in foreign trade was no less than 24,194,022 tons, compared with 13,817,000 tons in Liverpool and 13,080,000 tons in London, England.

### Petitioners Have Small Voice

Facts and figures are quoted to show that all but a small minority of the petitioners have no voice whatever in the selection of the members who sit on the colony's sole legislative body, which is known as the Legislative Council, and which, by its enactments, controls the liberty and property of the inhabitants. In the absence of a municipal board the council discharges nearly all the functions which would otherwise appertain to the local authority. At present there are four non-Chinese unofficial members of the Council and two Chinese unofficial members. Of the non-Chinese members two are not elected at all, but are nominated by the Governor of the colony, while the other two non-Chinese unofficial members are each elected by a very limited constituency; in one case by the justices of the peace, appointed by the Governor, consisting now of about 130 persons, and, in the other case, by members of the Chamber of Commerce, which comprises about 200 individuals and companies. These constituencies are even more limited than they appear to be on the surface, as in many cases members belong to both bodies, and thereby have two votes.

The petition further points out that as a result of the war, His Majesty's Government decided that the component parts of the British Empire should have a greater voice in the conduct of their own local affairs, and the petitioners ask that that decision be applied to Hong Kong, which accepted its fair share of the common burden. The petitioners said: "It is surely a hardship that a man who would have had both the parliamentary and municipal votes if he had remained in Great Britain should be disenfranchised on arrival in Hong Kong, although by his presence here he is furthering British interests overseas. What justification can be offered for thus penalizing his enterprise?"

This argument, on the face of it, would certainly appear to be well nigh unanswerable.

### Popular Nominations Asked For

The petition went on to ask for the abolition, so far as the non-Chinese unofficial members of the council are concerned, of the plan of government nomination and the substitution therefor of popular election, and the increasing of the total number of unofficial members from six to nine, thus placing the combined British and Chinese unofficial members in a majority of one, as compared with the present official majority of eight to six. In asking for an unofficial majority the petitioners were willing that this should be granted subject to safeguards similar to those in the recently granted Constitution of Ceylon, by which the Governor possesses a right of veto in certain cases.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that unofficial control of local affairs by means of an official majority has been conceded in the cases of other crown colonies, and Bermuda, Guiana, Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Jamaica and Malta are mentioned as cases in point.

With regard to external affairs the petitioners stated that they fully recognized the imperial position of the colony, which is at once a fortress and a naval station, and they are not so unpractical as to demand that unrestricted power should be given to any local legislature, or that the imperial government could or should ever give up the paramount imperial control over this important dependency. All that the petitioners claim is the customary right of citizens to manage their purely local affairs, and to control the raising of taxes and the outlay of expenditure.

It will be interesting to watch the attitude of the House of Commons toward what would appear to be a very reasonable desire on the part of the "islanders" for local self-government.

# HUNGARIANS CALL FOR LAND REFORM

## Home Policy, It Is Said, Should Be Ruled by the Problem of Agrarian Democracy

BUDAPEST (Special) — Apparently the new cabinet of Count Bethlen neither possesses the competency nor the strength required to help Hungary out of the prevailing chaotic situation, and a new parliamentary crisis may arise at any moment.

One has the impression that in Budapest, where so manifold and various moods and passions rule, they have for the time being lost all foreign politics out of view. What is going on in Parliament and among the several parties is a phase of the struggle between the Legitimists and the Anti-Legitimists, but all these manifestations distinctly leave the impression of another course, namely, toward a renewed fierce social struggle. It seems to be as if both parties were perceiving a tremendous agrarian political crisis, and it is not impossible that this situation, if not quickly solved by an agrarian reform, might degenerate into a lasting war between the two social classes.

### Deeds, Not Resolutions

Political party resolutions are apparently unable to solve these social problems. For a score of years already the progress and development of the country in general has demanded modern agrarian reform. The later this reform is realized, the more it will provoke the masses, and the sooner will it unsettle the normal course of production.

Hungary at present does not desire either a royalty question, party quarrels, or similar secondary problems; only one single matter, it is conceded, should rule her home policy, namely the problem of agrarian democracy. The old Hungary is a worn-out institution and, as such, can no longer be maintained. Amongst many arguments in favor of this thesis, the following is especially noteworthy: Hungary's budget is not at all proportionate to the productivity of the country.

One might wonder how in Budapest a Cabinet could be formed from amongst the historical classes, and one that could reduce the budget at the cost of the same historical classes, which, under the actual régime, constitute the backbone of the state. A democratic budget, without which no healing is possible, can only be put forward and carried out by a genuine democratic form of government.

### Feudalism as Cause of War

Besides this, there is the general situation of Central Europe to be considered. Universal war has been provoked, or at least made possible, by feudal central and east Europe. The maintenance of this feudal Europe, even within the narrowest limits, would continually seem to threaten the present and the future with military and revolutionary strife and other dangers.

The renewal of a Tisza régime in Hungary, it has been argued, will provoke a possible Bolshevism of the peasantry, which, in the future, would smash all the possibilities of Hungary as an agrarian state.

### MUDIRS APPOINTED

BEIRUT (Special) — The following appointments are announced in the "Réveil": Ibrahim Khoury, to be Mudir of Bchari; Ibrahim Hanna Daher, Mudir of Hassroun; Butros Baddour, Mudir of Kannate; Négil Daher, Mudir of Tanourine; Férid Chehab, Mudir of Ehden; Rechid Moudwad, Mudir of Zahulé; Emir Abdullah Ayoubi, Mudir of Doummié, and Fouad Rafyi, Mudir of Coualiéh.

# SCOTTISH MASONS' FAITH IN NEW CHIEF

## Elevation of Earl of Elgin to the Post of Grand Master Mason Gives Especial Satisfaction to the Dunfermline Lodges

EDINBURGH, (Special)—Seldom has an appointment to the important office of Grand Master Mason of Scotland given greater satisfaction than the recent appointment of the Earl of Elgin. To the Dunfermline lodges particularly his elevation has been hailed with peculiar pleasure.

Freemasonry stands on the highest pinnacle as a benevolent agent, its sound humanitarian tenets and practices being appreciated even by those without the pale of the order. In days gone by the craft had many detractors, and shafts of ridicule and even scurrilous writings were directed toward it with the object of piercing the veil of secrecy. Today Freemasonry is held in great estimation as a force operating for the upliftment of mankind, alleviating and removing the suffering of less fortunate brethren, and bringing to bear on the workaday life of the community an influence for good far transcending that exercised by any existing corporate body.

As the chief of this most distinguished order, a sacred trust has been placed in the hands of the Earl of Elgin, and those who know him feel confident that Freemasonry will ever increasingly extend its ramifications and advance in potency for the common weal of mankind. The appointment of Sir Alexander Gibb as substitute grand master also gives cause for gratification. His generosity in purchasing and placing in the safe keeping of Dunfermline the Murison collection of Burns' works has won for him the thanks of a grateful community.

### Former Officer's Jubilee

Sir Hector Munro, a keen Freemason, has just celebrated his Masonic jubilee. He was deputy grand master of Scotland and might have occupied the Masonic throne had he so desired. Provincial grand master of his province, as he was for many years, the brethren of his mother lodge in Dingwall have arranged to honor his jubilee in a becoming manner.

Lodge St. Andrew, No. 126, Kilmarnock, has just celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, when there was present John Gilchrist, who attended the centenary celebration 50 years ago. The lodge was started by working weavers, the district in those days being covered with weavers' cottages. John Gilchrist delighted the gathering with many reminiscences of the centenary celebration.

William S. Cochran, past grand deacon, gave an interesting résumé of the history of the Grand Lodge of Scotland during the period concurrent with the history of Lodge St. Andrew. The sum of £20,000, he stated, had been transferred from the general fund to the benevolent fund, and there was no benevolent institution in the British Islands administered with greater economy. The grand committee were very anxious that none but respectable and honorable men should be admitted to their lodges, and certain legislation had been passed with the view of appointing an inquiry committee, to give the brethren a better opportunity of making full investigation regarding the character and qualification of every applicant. As a general fundamental they should not admit any man whom they would not receive into their own family circle.

### Scottish Recollections

Robert Harrison, who has been a member of the lodge for 42 years, recalled among the members Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson and Mr. Adamson, author of "Rambles Round Kilmaronck" and "Rambles in the Land of Burns." Nothing had helped Freemasonry in Kilmarnock more than the fact that the four local lodges met in their own premises, because it brought them together in friendship. A special ode for the occasion had been composed by Daniel Kennedy, which he recited before the delighted brethren.

Another ancient Scottish lodge, St. John, No. 3 bis, Glasgow, has been compiling its history and is able to trace an unbroken succession of masters from 1660 to the present day, but the incorporation of Masons received a seal of cause from the magistrate in 1551, and while there is no direct evidence that the incorporation was formed out of the lodge, there is a good deal of circumstantial evidence that such was the case. This seal was granted on the completion of the erection of Glasgow Cathedral, which was begun in 1115, so that it is reasonable to suppose that there was a Masonic lodge in the city at the earlier date.

### Proofs of Antiquity

No country possesses so many lodges whose origins are lost in the mists of antiquity as Scotland, and on account of the tempestuous times through which the little kingdom had to pass, it is indeed surprising that Scottish lodges have so many proofs of their antiquity as are in existence. One fact which is indisputable is the charter of the lodge, a copy of which is still in evidence as granted by "Malcolm the III., by the Grace of God, King of the Scots," and as this monarch reigned from 1057 to 1093, there is a fact which cannot be overcome.

The charter states: "Whereas our trusty and well beloved friends, the operative Masons in the city of Glasgow, hath by their petition humbly represented to us that the inhabitants of the city hath been imposed upon by a number of unskilled and insufficient workmen that has come to work, and also has erected lodges contrary to the rule of our cathedral and other parts of the city, and Masonry, and being desirous of putting a stop to such unskilled and irregular brothers, most humbly pray us to grant them our royal license and protection for stopping such irregular disorders, et cetera."

The earliest minute of the lodge is dated December 31, 1613, the verity of which is undoubted and, with the exception of the Lodge of Edinburgh, which is in possession of the finest set of minutes in the Masonic world, no other lodge can produce one of the same antiquity. The lodge is in possession of some fine relics of the olden time, including an oaken charter chest, made in 1684, the date it bears. It is beautifully carved and in good condition. It has been shown at all the exhibitions of old Glasgow which have been held, and is recognized as the finest specimen of its kind in existence.

# GENERAL GAIN OF THE COOPERATORS

## Many Countries Report Progress of the Most Favorable Kind for the Movement in 1920

MANCHESTER, (Special) — Amidst the clash of national and international commercial and political rivalries the cooperative movement, long since world wide,, continues to grow apace, and from north and south and east and west there flows to the British cooperative center a constant and never-ending stream of encouraging reports, from which are taken the following:

Mr. Juell in the course of his inaugural address to the annual congress of the Norwegian Cooperative Union said that since the 1920 congress the number of societies affiliated with the union had increased from 233 to 401, their membership from 60,000 to 88,246, and their turnover threefold.

The report of the Finnish General Cooperative Union, read at the 1921 congress, recorded a membership of 489 affiliated societies. The main purpose of the union is to carry on propaganda work, and, with this end in view, it and the district unions arrange cooperative festivals and meetings. The number of these in 1920 amounted to 1463, which were attended in all by 96,261 persons. An important factor in the cooperative propaganda is the cooperative press. Last year the Finnish organ "Yhteishyva" had a circulation of 98,526 copies; "Samarbete," the Swedish issue, a weekly circulation of 19,551; while that of "Osuuiskauppalehti," a fortnightly for cooperative officials and employees, was 3866 copies.

### Progress in 1920 Shown

A statistical survey of the progress made by the movement during 1920 was also submitted to the congress. This showed that there were in Finland at the end of that year 527 neutral cooperative societies, with 1681 shops, and a total membership of 190,000. The total sales amounted to 990,000,000 Finnish marks, which yielded a surplus of 17,826,000 marks. Of this surplus 14,000,000 marks were allotted to the funds and the remaining 3,000,000 marks were distributed as dividend.

The total number of Swiss cooperative societies entered in the Trade Register on December 31, 1920, was 11,209. During that year 268 were struck off and 482 added, making an increase of 214. The greater number of these associations are agricultural syndicates, cattle-breeding societies, cooperative dairies, etc. Saving and loan societies, smallholders' societies, and similar institutions are but few in number, whilst the consumers' societies for the supply of provisions, electricity, water, and other needs number more than 1800. The statistics also include 2300 associations registered as cooperative societies, but the majority of these are undoubtedly cooperative in name only. The Swiss Cooperative Union's latest annual report states that the number of societies affiliated with the union had increased from 476 to 493 in 1920, that the total individual membership now totaled 3,621,284, and that the turnover had increased from 289,000,000 to 330,000,000 francs. In 1900 the affiliated societies numbered only 116 with a turnover of 3,600,000 francs.

### New Zealand's Statistics

The "Rochdale" system of cooperation has taken root very slowly in New Zealand, but it is now showing signs of growth, for there have already been established 14 societies, with a total membership of between 4000 and 5000, a total capital of approximately £20,000, and an annual sales sheet of £100,000.

The Buchanan Cooperative Trading Societies Bill has been favorably reported by the House of Assembly of the South African Union. The bill favors the South African cooperative movement, providing a clear, definite, simple, and uniform law for the organization of all forms of cooperative enterprise, and it makes unlawful the use of the word "cooperative" by bogus schemes for private gain. The House of Assembly regarded the bill as essential to the cutting down of the high cost of living for the people of small means.

# IS PORTUGAL ON WAY TO RECOVERY?

## Cunha Leal Optimistic as He Sets Out With New Ministry to Stabilize the Government and Restore Prosperity

LISBON (Special)—Cunha Leal, a statesman of more than average conscientiousness and of some experience, especially on the financial side, which is all-important now, is, in addition to his other attributes, a very courageous man. This was proved when he interposed in the seizure of Anthony Granjo, then Premier, which took place in his, Mr. Leal's, house, as the result of which the host found himself with injuries. In a more moral and less physical sense, Mr. Leal has now exhibited an excellent and praiseworthy fortitude in forming a government of at least better sincerity than most of its predecessors and making a serious attempt at real administration with the purpose of rescuing the state from the morass into which it has fallen and into which it has seemed to be finally disappearing.

Nobody with any knowledge of the Portuguese political tragic-comedy of the past few years, and especially the last two, could be optimistic in their expressions of good will toward Mr. Leal, but at least they may hope for him a fair success. He himself combines a certain degree of optimism with a sensible appreciation of the gigantic difficulties of the case and a keen determination to do his best in a most hazardous enterprise. Hence his courage, with so many plotting against him from the beginning as was inevitable, though the people say that this is as honest a man as is to be found for Premier, and they will back him to the best of their power, which may not be great.

### Cabinet Completed

Mr. Cunha Leal has completed the formation of his cabinet, as some said he would never do. Almost anybody with a sufficient capacity for intrigue and enough unscrupulousness can make a cabinet in Portugal in these days, but it is much less easy to construct one that will last for 24 hours without collapsing or the forces of revolution being raised up on end, and the difficulty is increased in proportion to the conscientiousness of the promoter.

Every kind of threat was strenuously exerted against Mr. Leal when he was engaged in the process of forming his government. He gained the qualified support of the constitutional parties, who in these times are most disposed to be passive lookers-on and to interfere only when it may appear that there is a danger of some valiant politician becoming independent of them. They agreed to support Mr. Leal on condition that he most scrupulously respected the Constitution.

### Threats Made

It may be remarked that at the front of Mr. Leal's program is the strenuous prosecution of the authors of the October assassinations, which his predecessors, despite all their announcements, were evidently afraid to proceed with. Such is the present state of Portugal that, while these men are known, and walk about at liberty, governments feel unable to arrest them because of the warning finger of this new committee of the October revolutionaries. It is not yet stated that the finger has been raised or that the warning has any positive effect, but the fact is beyond doubt, and it is now declared that the revolutionaries have threatened the new Premier and warned him to abandon his ministry at his earliest convenience.

### Arrangements for Rising

The revolutionaries had promised a great demonstration, leading up possibly to another revolution for that night. There was a report that they had made all their arrangements for a simultaneous rising at various points, including the seaports, and, as the usual counter-movement, the squares and the strategic points of the city were duly occupied by the Republican Guard. Communication with the outside world was cut, and it was learned later that there had been reports in general circulation outside to the effect that there had been furious fighting with appalling results in Lisbon, and that the warships in the Tagus had been blazing away at the city for hours. It is often reported that the Portuguese warships divert themselves in this way as soon as trouble is scented, but it is not clear why even revolutionaries should thus at every opportunity set about the destruction of the capital without any adequate reason. As a matter of fact these assaults do not take place. The populace on this occasion suffered no inconvenience and spent the evening in its usual amusements.

In the morning the new ministry was complete. Mr. Cunha Leal, who is nominally an Independent, besides becoming Premier, took the Ministry of the Interior. It remains to be seen what he will do with it. As already indicated he has vigor and optimism on his side, and having only been in politics since the termination of the war, has a fine record of success and advancement to his credit. As a captain of engineers he served in the war both in Africa and on the western front. The Ministry of War has been given to Colonel Freiria, Finance to Victoriano Guimaraes, Foreign Affairs to Julio Dantas, Labor to Alves dos Santos, Marine to Joao Carvalho, Agriculture to Mariano Martines, Colonies to Rego Chaves, Education to Rocha Saraiva, and Justice to Abranches Ferrao.

### Reorganizing Administration

In a statement he has made the new Premier declares he is confronted with the double and difficult task of maintaining order and reorganizing the administration, of which duties the second was the more formidable. He said he should govern with resolution, but yet in a spirit of conciliation, and thus he hoped to gain the confidence of his countrymen. He remarked that Portugal found herself in her present financial difficulties largely through the circumstance that during the period of the war the people were not specially taxed as was the case in other countries. As the people had never been asked to make such a sacrifice, it was not now so easy to appeal in foreign countries for the financial help that the country needed for the development of its considerable national resources, which, if they were fairly taken in hand, might speedily bring back prosperity to Portugal. His ambition for the present was to restore stability to the government and make a beginning of reorganization, and if he could accomplish so much he would have rendered good service to his country and would be very happy.

No doubt it depends on others more than on Mr. Leal himself as to whether success attends upon his well-meant efforts.

# NATAL TACKLES INDIAN PROBLEM

MARITZBURG (Special)—Speaking of the Indian problem at the South African party conference recently held at Maritzburg, General Smuts said:

"We have an Indian question in Natal, in South Africa, and also in the Empire. India has 320,000,000 of population, and anything we do in Natal or the Union has a very far-reaching influence, an influence which might even shake the foundations of the Empire. This question of Indians in South Africa is of the first importance in this country.

"In the Union the Indian problem is of manageable proportions, but in Natal it is very serious indeed. Natal's white population has increased by 40 per cent, and the Indian population by only 5 per cent. We must not exaggerate and talk about an inundation, but remember that the whites in Natal are more than holding their own. Let us consider the matter carefully, not alone from our own point of view, but from that of all the other dominions, and remember that any decision arrived at here will have repercussions far beyond Natal, and perhaps beyond the Empire."

General Smuts felt that the best thing they could do was to induce Indians in ever-increasing number to leave South Africa and go back to their own country. Let them reverse the process of the past and encourage the white population, while watching the Asiatic population dwindle. He felt that this was the solution which was fundamentally sound.

# SIMPLON TUNNEL GALLERY OPENED IN SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Special) — The inauguration of the opening of the second gallery of the Simplon Tunnel took place on the fête day of St. Barbara, the patron saint of miners, when religious services were held on the one side at the church of Naters for the Italian workmen, conducted by the Bishop of Novare, and on the other side at the church of Glis by the Bishop of Sion, for the German-speaking workmen.

About 10 o'clock in the morning the persons invited by the Swiss Federal Railways to take part in the inauguration, after a lunch at Brigue station, were taken by special train to visit the tunnel, where, at a distance of 11.6 kilometers, the last stone was sealed. On the return to Brigue about 100 guests sat down to dinner, when a speech was delivered by one of the Federal councilors, Mr. Haab, who paid tribute to those who had been associated in the enterprise, from the highest engineers to the most modest workmen.

"During the noise of battle," he said, "these workers on the Simplon had been quietly preparing a new road by which the peoples on the restoration of peace might once more resume international communication and exchange the products of human industry and commerce." After alluding to the circumstances under which the work had been undertaken by the Swiss Federal Railways, Mr. Haab said the two most gigantic monuments to technical science today united Switzerland to Italy. German Switzerland and the Canton of Ticino already possessed a direct route to their neighbors in the south, and French Switzerland had not wished to remain behind. She also had constructed a direct means of access to Italy, and had not been frightened at the enormous obstacle opposed by the Simplon range.

It had been left to the federal railways to complete the work undertaken by the former Jura-Simplon Company. Might the line which they had the privilege of opening that day not only serve for the traveling public and for goods traffic between the two countries, but might it also perform a higher mission. Might it be the hyphen between the two countries animated by the same desire of reciprocal friendship and understanding. Might it draw them closer by aiding a better moral and intellectual exchange.

In the name of the Italian Government, Count Pignatti, chargé d'affaires at Berne, and Mr. Benedetti, general director of the Italian railways, delivered well-turned speeches on Italian-Swiss relations, and also in the name of the cantonal authorities of the Valais. Subsequently Andrea Rohn, professor of the Federal Polytechnic at Zurich, conferred on Mr. Rothpletz, the chief engineer, the diploma of technical science, honoris causa.


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# DOMINION VIEW OF IRISH FREE STATE

## Peter Whiteside, a South African Senator, Thinks Result Is a a Proof of the Justice and Beneficence of British Rule

LONDON (Special)—The Irish Free State is already a name to conjure with in the dominions, and has vastly appealed to His Majesty's subjects overseas. It was, therefore, with pleasure that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon Senator Peter Whiteside of the South African Parliament in order, if possible, to learn his views on the changed status of Ireland.

Senator Whiteside was approached for more than one reason: he was born in Australia, his forbears were Irish, and he is a Labor representative in the South African Senate—a man who has fought his way against many difficulties, he has risen high in his adopted country.

In 1903, Senator Whiteside was nominated by Lord Milner as Labor representative to the town council, and he was noted for his efforts to repatriate the Chinese laborers who were imported into the South African mines. As a trade unionist, he declared that he was overjoyed at the sudden solution of the Irish problem. He recognized that, after having traveled all over the world, and possessing an intimate knowledge of His Majesty's dominions, British rule spelt freedom wherever it was supreme.

### Justice of British Rule

"I have visited most parts of the globe, and perhaps I have been prejudiced against what is termed the capitalistic element, but, after thinking over some of the many difficult problems which beset the British Empire in easing the great strain put upon her statesmen, I feel that despite these things British rule still shows itself to be the fairest, the most just, and the most beneficent."

"Then, Senator Whiteside, as a Labor man, you approve of the Irish pact?"

"Approve of it," he retorted, "of course I approve of it, not merely as a Labor man, but as a British subject. You must remember," he added, "that I was general secretary to the Engineers Union for 18 years, and was elected to the first and last Transvaal parliaments under responsible government, during which time I had many unique opportunities of studying British rule. It may seem to you a long time since Great Britain, with grand indignation, granted South Africa responsible government. The conflict with the Boers, drawn out as it was, had no effect in embittering the sentiments or ideas of imperial statesmen, or of the British people. The imperial government, it will be recalled, dramatically offered South Africa freedom. The Orange River Colony, as it was termed after certain military operations, was, again in deference to the Dutch, recalled the 'Orange Free State.' Britain is merely repeating history when she names Ireland the 'Irish Free State.'"

### Age-Long Feud Wiped Out

The Senator was eloquent in his admiration for British justice. He declared that the feud of ages had been wiped out by Mr. Lloyd George, a man regarded at one time of his career as anything but a friend of his country, a man regarded today as a savior of his country. The South African politician also paid fine tribute to Winston Churchill, Secretary of State to the Colonies, who had been untiring in his efforts for peace in Ireland. Mr. Churchill, a near kinsman of the Duke of Marlborough and a descendant of the great duke, despite feudal traditions and a noble name, had worked incessantly for democracy. South Africa recognized in him a statesman with one thought and one wish, and that was to cement the feelings of brotherhood between the competent states which formed the British Empire.

"There was a time," Senator Whiteside recalled, "when Mr. Churchill, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, did not see eye to eye with the then government of Natal, and he called the colonial government to account for certain actions it proposed to take in regard to some of the natives. The result was that the Natal Government resigned, and the Governor was unable to form an administration. The Colonial office climbed down. This was in 1907. The colonies have made considerable advances since those days, and they welcome Ireland as a sister state with powers to be conferred upon her by the other self-governing dominions."

### Significance of New Name

Senator Whiteside was asked what he thought of the proposed new name for Ireland.

"Nothing could be better," he declared. "The Irish Free State will stand out as a beacon of England's magnanimity. The world must regard this consummate piece of statesmanship of Mr. Lloyd George as a true imprint of British character.

"The Irish Free State, as the name implies, will now, I hope, mean for it, freedom of action, more complete freedom such as we enjoy in the self-governing colonies. The Irish Free State as a self-governing community will be an everlasting reminder to the world of the real freedom conferred under British rule. I am sure that I am merely echoing the sentiments of all the colonies when I say that I am proud to be a member of one of the overseas dominions at a time in its history when peace may be assured in Ireland.

"We look forward to the day when we may all welcome the new dominion at, perhaps, the next imperial conference. She will, I hope, take her place with the other nations of the British Commonwealth, and," he added, after some thought, "who knows, the next imperial conference may be held in Dublin.

"Although the Irish Free State, as its name implies, will be a distinct entity, and more, in fact, a nation with independence to make its own laws, even to the extent of enrolling its own army, and later to have considerable say in regard to its sea forces, Ireland may be proud and very fortunate in remaining in the young family of British Nations under the same sovereign. His Majesty, as the titular head of the British Empire, is as much, I think, King of Ireland as he is King of England and King of all the dominions. The time is not far distant, I venture to predict, when His Majesty will act on the advice of his Irish ministers in all matters effecting the newly created Irish Free State, and this constitutional readjustment will in my opinion reflect itself upon the other dominions. His Majesty will consult his Colonial Executive concerning their domestic affairs."

# ECONOMY RULE TO AFFECT FLYING

## Britain's Declared Policy of Financial Retrenchment Is Expected to React on Subsidies

LONDON (Special)—The theory and practice of aeronautics can but gain in the immediate future from the more settled and hopeful political situation. Some of the more difficult problems, if not completely solved, have at any rate been manfully tackled; and strong hope reigns where a year ago there was something very like despair.

During the year just ended aviation in Great Britain has suffered grievously from the reactions of the Irish trouble, the burden of armaments, the threat of industrial conflict. But the end of the year found the Irish question nearly settled, and a prospect of peace and good will unknown for centuries. The armaments problem has been dealt with sincerely. And in Great Britain the prospects of industrial peace are more favorable than at any time since the war.

### Economies Cut In

Supposing the Treasury refuses to sanction subsidies for the air lines, and the government declines to assist in the establishment of the proposed Imperial Airship Line, aviation would survive. When an Economy Minister threatens to cut down the cost of education it is hardly likely that aviation will get much consideration! Unquestionably, economies in this direction will be effected, and the cause will be fortunate if these economies are restricted to the interior of the Air Ministry. There are strong advocates of the abolition of the Air Ministry and the transfer of its functions to other departments. The question has certainly been approached by the Economy Committee, but the figures supplied to them make it perfectly clear that the cost of such a transfer would be greater than that of maintaining the separate ministry. Apart from that, however, the present writer can state, on the authority of one of the principal ministers concerned, that the Cabinet is not in the least disposed to reverse the policy Parliament deliberately adopted four years ago. They regard a separate air ministry indispensable to Great Britain, whether for defense or for commerce.

### Inland Air Lines

In the general improvement, Capital may be less diffident than it has been; but if the long period of depression has made Capital wary, it is well to remember that a trade boom during the past three years would almost certainly have caused wasteful and absurd projects to be financed, so that the state of affairs might have been far more damaging to aviation than that likely to arise from the chastened spirit with which 1921 comes to an end. Aviation has come through the furnace.

There will be further extensions of the European air lines, but the French Air Department may be hard tried to find justification of a subsidy policy that certainly was never excusable on the ground of merely commercial flying development. Great Britain will think more seriously of inland air lines, and the settlement of the Irish question may bring about a great change in this connection. The leading Nationalist newspaper, The Freeman's Journal, strongly advocates an air line between Dublin and London.

### A Useful Competition

The result of the Air Ministry's safety fuel tank competition will be of far greater importance to aviation than are most of the spectacular events. As to races, exhibitions, and record-breaking, in all of which there will be continued activity, their value depends upon the position of research and upon the commercial development of aviation; but from these points of view the work of the near future will be better than that of the near past. The mere breaking of records at the present stage is of very little importance. Nor will an attempt to fly round the world, probably beginning next September, have much more than adventure interest. On the other hand, whatever is done toward creating airship lines between Europe and South America will be watched with great interest.

Research proceeds apace, and the practical application of high-lift wings and variable propellers and wings will soon begin to appear. In all such matters Great Britain, despite superficial views, is holding her own, and Germany is characteristically energetic and thorough.

# FRANCE LOOKS FOR CAUSE OF HOSTILITY TOWARD HER

## Bloc National Declared to Have Misrepresented France of Today and to Be in Great Measure Responsible for Unpleasant Sentiments Which Have Developed

PARIS (Special)—Recently French opinion has been reckoning up the situation of France in the world and has been perturbed to find that there is some hostility to be found almost everywhere. The multiplication of incidents which have turned against France have produced a sentiment which is general and unfriendly. It is no use disguising the truth and it is with surprising frankness that some of the French papers are examining the situation. How is it possible that a country which three years ago was regarded with the highest esteem and affection is today the object of attacks from all sides?

One could enumerate the successive episodes that have gradually undermined the position of France in the world ending up with the battle about the submarines which dealt a final blow at France. But this enumeration would be unfair if it did not take note of the fact that many countries have entirely changed their attitude and that France stands very much where she stood in 1919. She has not advanced, for special reasons, whereas America, Italy, and England, who were with her in the treaty-making, have now largely revised their sentiments even toward Germany, and are more interested in the economic restoration of the world than in the narrow policy of making Germany pay France.

### France Realizing Her Isolation

For reasons which have been set out at length in The Christian Science Monitor, France is bound to insist upon these payments even though the consequences are a prolongation of a state of virtual warfare. Her financial system demands that the promises of 1919 shall be kept unless other nations choose to compensate France for her losses. It is not necessary to repeat the French argument once more: it is only necessary to call attention to the difference of interests of France and her aforetime partners.

The blame should therefore not be placed upon France for this separation which has now come about with other nations. The intention of the writer is to call attention to the fact that France is beginning to realize her isolation and this realization is surely the preliminary to a more serious attempt to renew her accords with other countries. A remarkable article in the "Ere Nouvelle," written by the editor, is worth particular note. The first paragraph may be quoted: "The German press before 1914 had the habit of discussing periodically this question: Why are we hated? and the replies that were given by the principal organs of Berlin and of Munich were not in general very pertinent. Alas! it is France today who must interrogate herself; for it is we who have taken up the unenviable situation of Germany and are the object of the enmity of the world."

### Relations Strained

It goes on to show how opinion is being directed against France. Germany of course has come to look upon France as her principal enemy. Soviet Russia regards France as her chief opponent. Belgium is afraid that France does not whole-heartedly accept her priority. England condemns the French policy, whether in respect of Germany or in respect of submarines. Italy has manifested such a state of feeling toward France that a French marshal on an official mission was molested by the crowd. Austria reproached France for preventing her attachment to Germany without whom she cannot manage after her truncation. Tzecho-Slovakia and the Petite Entente generally is not altogether satisfied about the alleged French sympathies for Hungary, but Hungary in her turn considers that France has not supported her. The Baltic countries believe France to be favorable to the restoration of a Greater Russia. The list could be continued, but in Europe it is sufficient to add that France is engaged in a tariff war with Spain, and that relations are badly strained.

As for America it is now generally acknowledged that the Washington Conference has not been helpful to French prestige. This contention could be elaborated, but the diplomatic blunders of France are too notorious to require comment. How does the "Ere Nouvelle" explain this universal discontent? It declares that French isolation is largely caused by the general situation for which France is not responsible. The treaties which have imposed such hardships upon so many peoples are not the exclusive work of France, but France is chiefly blamed for them, because the other nations have more or less repudiated them. America disinterests herself in European affairs. Italy and England have changed sides. Mr. Lloyd George in particular protests indignantly, as if he were not one of the responsible persons.

### The Renewal of Policy

France has been faithful to her signature, and as she believed in the sincerity of these treaties and built her fiscal hopes upon their execution she demands that there shall be no reversal of policy until she is paid. Therefore she has against her not only her former enemies but her former friends. Obviously there is much that is unfair in all this and France feels a great sense of grievance.

It is partly her grievances that have caused her sometimes to be indiscreet and to make claims that she would have been well advised to have dropped. Partly it is the other nations which have put France in a false position but partly it is France herself who, irritated and abandoned, has put herself into an even worse position. She has in the eyes of Europe come to have the appearance of being the most nationalistic country in the world. The French journal, while protesting against the injustice of all this, admits that the French politicians have made serious mistakes. While it is true that France is not imperialist, the articles of a large section of the press are impregnated with the narrowest nationalism and the universe is alarmed at these newspaper expressions.

The French Government is desirous of practicing a more reasonable policy but whenever the Prime Minister, whether he is Mr. Millerand or Mr. Briand, appears to depart from a narrow nationalism he has to perform prodigies of skill to get his proposals accepted by the Chamber. Always is he haunted by the fear of losing his majority. He is compelled to swing from one side to the other. France does not even receive the benefit of her acts of real wisdom. It is this foolishness of the Bloc National which was elected in the flush of victory that does France so much harm. It is certain that were French leaders free to behave as they think proper and as the majority of French people would think proper, they would disregard the Bloc National. But they would be instantly overthrown and they have therefore to indulge in subterfuges and to devote their attention to securing their equilibrium.

There can be no doubt that the Bloc National misrepresents the France of today and that it is in great measure responsible for the unpleasant sentiments which are held in respect of France. What is in spite of all somewhat promising is precisely this consciousness of her solitude by France. It is impossible, with the knowledge that the opinion of the world is every day turning more and more against her, that France will persist in her policy. A searching of hearts and a revision of views is inevitable. At bottom France is essentially reasonable. Even if she has logic on her side there is no doubt that she will eventually submit to the judgment of the world.

# CHURCH TO BUILD BUSINESS BLOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—An innovation in southern church architecture and ideas is planned by the congregation of the Asheville First Baptist Church. It is the purpose to erect at a cost of $550,000 an eight-story building on the church property in the downtown section of the city, just opposite to the Buncombe County courthouse. The new church building would provide swimming pools, basketball courts, reading rooms and baths in the basement. The main church auditorium would be on the ground floor, while the second floor would be given over to a modern Sunday school system. The remaining stories would be converted into business offices, the rental from which would provide sufficient revenue to meet in large part the financial needs of the church

# STEPS TO REPRESS DISORDER IN ITALY

## Premier Orders Universal Disarmament and the Immediate Prohibition of Fascisti and All Armed Organizations

ROME (Special)—Mr. Bonomi, the Italian Premier, has at last taken vigorous measures to repress the disorder which has characterized a part of Italy—according to his statement, about one-fifth of the whole—during the last year. He has issued a circular to his prefects ordering universal disarmament, and the prohibition of all armed bodies with the least possible delay. To foreigners such a circular may seem unnecessary in a civilized country like Italy in the twentieth century, yet the truth is that the circular was very much wanted, for the custom of carrying arms is far too common in Italy.

Even before its issue, a stringent revision of gun-licenses led to the withdrawal of 25,332 permits, yet there still remain 637,000 gun licenses, 208,000 permits to wear a revolver, and a large number for carrying loaded canes. Moreover, the circular draws attention to the fact that the previous decree against the use of sword-sticks has remained null and void. Every Monday the prefects are to compile lists of the licenses revoked, and of the arms sequestrated, and to telegraph a summary to the Minister of the Interior. The prefects are to dissolve all armed bodies, such as the "Red Guards" and "The People's Storm-troops," on the Socialist and Communist side, and the similar organizations of the "Fascisti," to occupy their headquarters and sequestrate the weapons found there. Public opinion hails this circular, for all law-abiding citizens—and they are the vast majority—are weary of this continual strife between the "Fascisti" and their opponents. But resistance has already been announced by the "Fascisti," and skeptics doubt whether, like so many excellent Italian regulations, the new circular will be executed. It is significant that it should have been published after Parliament rose, when opposition is, therefore, less vocal.

The "punitive expeditions" of the "Fascisti" and violence of the Communists are responsible for this practice of wearing arms. The result is the sudden appearance, as happened in Rome last November, of several thousands of armed men in the midst of a pacific population, which thinks it necessary to take thought for its own protection. All extreme parties in Italy assert that they want the restoration of authority; but they usually mean their own authority. Lately, however, there has been a considerable movement among the moderate parties to sink their differences in the defense of order. Hence the fusion of two sections of the Liberals.

One cause of the armed conflicts in Italy is the lack of field sports. The "Fascisti" have recognized this, and desire to see more attention devoted to physical exercises. Italians have taken to football, and in the Villa Borghese, the park of Rome, a football field has just been inclosed. They are admirable cyclists, and the "circle of Italy" is a very trying test of their skill with the bicycle. At the tug-of-war they have defeated British naval teams; at fencing they are distinguished; and Durando, an Italian, was one of the best long-distance runners of the last decade.

When the boy scout movement was started here, there were people who decried it as unsuited for Italian youths, especially as one of its chief promoters was an Englishman. Now it has quite caught the popular imagination. An Italian lady, wife of a former prefect, told the writer that what was wanted in Italy was discipline. The Italian grows up with less respect for the law than the Anglo-Saxon. Regulations in tramcars are as little regarded as the obsolete rule of the University of Oxford against playing marbles on the steps of the schools. No Italian policeman inspires such awe as the London "Bobby"; and, during the war, when London policemen were imported to keep order on the Italian front by the British contingent there, their autocratic ways somewhat astonished the easy-going Italians.

In Rome there is no regulation of the street traffic, and practically no rule of the road; every one must look after his own safety; bicycles usually have no bells, and there used to be postal vans known to pedestrians as "the yellow peril." This particular "peril" is now green. Milan is much more regulated, and Venice happily has no street traffic.

In the present case, the Premier, if supported by public opinion, should be able to enforce his circular, because, as Minister of the Interior, he wields far greater legal powers than a British Home Secretary. He has all the prefects at his disposal; he can remove them, if he chooses and John Giolitti often chose. For this reason an Italian Premier is nearly always also Minister of the Interior—the only recent exceptions are Mr. Boselli in 1916 and Zanardelli in 1901—whereas a British Premier is never also Home Secretary. The reason is that the Italian administrative system, being essentially bureaucratic, radiates from the Viminal Palace, wherein the Ministry of the Interior is now situated.

# GLASGOW CITIZENS' AFFORESTATION PLAN

GLASGOW (Special) — It is from Loch Katrine, one of Scotland's beauty spots immortalized in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," that the Glasgow citizens get their water supply. It is now proposed to proceed with a great scheme of afforrestation in that neighborhood.

Such an undertaking would not only be of value as a city investment but would provide employment for many. The plan as recommended is that meantime 5000 acres on the north side of the loch and Glengyle be planted with trees. The Glasgow Corporation is now the proprietor of the hills and lands surrounding the loch.

An official of the Forestry Commission has reported regarding the scheme and has stated that ultimately an arboretum at Loch Katrine would be useful to the Corporation of Glasgow and to the nation as a whole, and would act as a source of interest and education.

# MASONRY PROSPERS IN GREAT YARMOUTH

LONDON (Special) — Freemasonry has prospered exceedingly in Great Yarmouth during the last few years, due especially to the acquisition of the Royal Assembly Rooms as a Masonic temple in 1919. The atmosphere of the place has doubtless stimulated the brethren to greater exertions and enthusiasm and the various divisions have grown in membership until the oldest lodge in the town, Friendship, No. 100, reached numbers so unwieldy that a new lodge, the Albert, No. 4320, had to be formed. This has just been consecrated by the deputy provincial grand master, G. W. G. Barnard, who gave three counsels to the members: (1) exercise great care in the selection of candidates; (2) let there be no rivalry with the mother lodge, except in good and efficient work; (3) be careful to keep recreations as simple as possible, let there be no approach to anything that may be called boisterous, which does much harm outside and does not help forward real Freemasonry.

William Leach, who has just been installed as master of the Three Graces Lodge, No. 408, Haworth, has been a member of the craft for upwards of 50 years. This lodge has had many distinguished men on its register during its 90 years' history and, from May to December, 1837, the gifted but wayward Patrick Brontë was its secretary, the minutes for that period being in his handwriting.

A feature of the program at the recent installation meeting of the Clausentum Lodge, No. 1461, Woolston, was an excellent reproduction of a photograph of the beautiful canopied mural statue erected in the church of San Michel at Florence, executed by Nanni di Banco in 1408 to the memory of the four patron saints of the guild and provided at the cost of the Guild of Masons. The picture was supplemented by a brief history of the saints.

An event unique in Freemasonry, so far as Bradford is concerned, has just been celebrated there. Three successive generations have filled the chair of the Lodge of Harmony, Jacob Arnold Unna (father), Charles Frederick Unna (son), and Alfred Edward Unna (grandson). The first named was the first master of the lodge and his grandson has just completed his term of office. Richard Gill, the deputy provincial grand master, made a journey to Bradford to present the grandson with portraits of himself and forbears, inclosed in a neat and handsome gold frame.

### WOMEN WORKERS ON STRIKE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Six thousand women and girls employed in shops in the lower Fifth Avenue district were ordered on strike today by the Ladies Waist and Dressmakers Union as a protest against a proposed 25 per cent wage reduction. Tomorrow and Wednesday, union leaders said, the remainder of the 40,000 workers affected by the wage reduction proposal would be called out. They said they would attempt to settle their differences with the employers at a meeting on Wednesday.

Spring Has Come
To Our Women's Department!
Winter weary women are being thrilled these days by first glimpses of spring fashions in our Women's Department. And the daily arrivals in exclusive apparel are indeed thrilling; the new Homespun Suits, handsome street Frocks, Knicker Suits, Sport Hats, and those ever-interesting Knox Sailors
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The new low price levels offer exceptional value-giving.
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Crepe de Chine, Yard, $1.98
Spring shipments of Crepe de Chine 40 inches wide; in flesh, white, pink, Copenhagen, brown, henna, jade and orange; yard, $1.98.
Jerseyette, Yard, $1.98
36-inch Jerseyette for shirts, blouses, underthings, etc., in white, maize, emerald, scarlet, navy, fuchsia and white with self satin stripes.
Japanese Pongee, $1.25
Natural color Japanese Pongee, nice even weave; absolutely free from rice dust; 23 inches wide; yard, $1.25.
Canton Crepe, Yard, $3.50
Finest quality Canton Crepe for spring frocks; navy, brown, fuchsia, tan, gray and midnight; 40 inches wide.
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Every financial service—and a friendly personal
Under the Old Town Clock

# LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK, C.S.B.

William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Michigan, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, on Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John Randall Dunn, First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

We are happy to welcome you tonight to a lecture by a member of The Board of Lectureship of this church.

Our friend will speak to us on the subject, "Christian Science,—God's Law." He will not thunder the "Thou shalt nots" of the Mosaic law, nor dwell unduly upon the so-called laws of matter which ultimate in disease and sin. He will tell us of that law, infinitely good and unutterably tender, —that law of Spirit which enabled Jesus to still the tempest and heal earth's woes,—that law which we find thus beautifully described in the familiar hymn:

Oh blessed, blessed light!
Oh joyful, joyful news!
Thy law is life, Thy way is peace,
No other can we choose.
(C. S. Hymnal, Hymn 99)

It is now my pleasure to introduce William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Kilpatrick said in his lecture:

## The Lecture

You have been invited here this evening to listen to a lecture upon God; to hear what Christian Science has to offer pertaining to God and His Christ. Many of you are familiar with the teachings of Christian Science, some of you have a slight knowledge of what Christian Science is, while a few of you, possibly, will tonight gain your first impressions of what Christian Science brings to the world. In any event, you are all welcome and we shall strive, in the brief period at our disposal, to present our subject in the simplest possible manner so that even "he who runs may read."

Men are beginning to think for themselves as they have never done before; the great impetus of freedom and democracy which has of late come to the world, has, in large measure, freed thought from its fetters of conventionality and formalism and has rendered it remarkably receptive of Truth. Men are rapidly learning not to depend on the dictum of others for their insight into heaven nor are they longer content to sustain themselves on the broken reed of materialism in their search for bodily health. That dogmatism, scholasticism and religious creeds, together with drugs and physics, are being weighed in the balance and found wanting has ample proof in the whole-hearted, eager and enthusiastic manner in which mankind is gradually and certainly embracing the saving graces of this new-old religion of Christian Science.

Christian Science comes to you, my friends, with a glorious promise and with a reason for the hope that is in it. It says to those who are sick, those who are sorrowful, those who are fearful and those who are poverty stricken, in the words of Jesus, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Christian Science offers you sure surcease from sorrow and fear. It has a panacea for all your ills and your misfortunes and it comes with a heart full of love and compassion, with healing in its wings and with a world of joy and happiness for all. In Christian Science the sackcloth and ashes are exchanged for the oil of gladness. As foretold in the vision of St. John, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

## Spiritual Healing Restored

Christian Science has come to humanity to restore to it the lost art of healing which the great Master-Christian, Jesus the Christ, declared should exemplify the understanding of those truths of existence which he gave to the world some twenty centuries ago. One can hardly read the New Testament without a firm conviction that much of the vitality given it by the life and works of Jesus has been lost or eliminated throughout the intervening centuries. Jesus taught that it was his understanding of God and God's government of His universe which enabled him to do the works of healing and regeneration he so freely accomplished throughout His brief ministry and of which he said in no unmistakable terms "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Jesus' mission on earth was to establish with men that understanding of God which would enable them to do the very works that he did. He said "Ye shall know them by their fruits," and in explanation of this saying you will recall that near the close of his earthly ministry, to emphasize to his disciples the fruitlessness of merely external appearances of piety, he cursed the barren fig tree—the fig tree which, to all outward appearances, was a worthy example of its species, but which, on intimate acquaintance, proved to be entirely devoid of fruit but profuse in beautiful and promising foliage. Jesus taught that his works of healing and regeneration were not of a miraculous nature but were indigenous to the correct understanding of God which he came to give us. Jesus came to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth for all mankind throughout all time—for you and for me, right here and now. In that mighty prayer given us in his Sermon on the Mount, we find these words: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." That which enabled the disciples of Jesus' time to heal the sick, cast out demons and even raise the dead was intended for you and for me just as much as for the disciples, otherwise the marvelous works and teachings of Jesus are of no avail as our Savior. There is nothing in the Bible and in the teachings and works of the Master to excuse us in the least for not healing the sick by prayer and spiritual means in accord with the commands of Jesus. In the sixteenth chapter of St. Mark's Gospel Jesus gave this explicit command to all mankind, through the medium of his disciples—"These signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." And is it not a glorious thing to know that at last we have been awakened, through Christian Science, to the recognition of the fact that that command was for you and for me, and that we have been given, through Christian Science, that understanding of Jesus' teachings which makes the fulfillment of this command a present and immediate possibility, and that you and I may know enough right here and now to assist in establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth?

## Spiritual vs. Material Law

If you will carefully follow the life of Jesus as given in the New Testament and consider his works in connection with what he taught you will discover that what he did was merely to establish as a demonstrable fact what he taught, and that what he taught and did were said and done in accord with, and in explanation of, some immutable ever present, universal law. You will see, in other words, that his words and works were looking to the establishment with men of a divine, omnipotent, spiritual law which will eventually rule all mankind to the complete extinction of any so-called opposed law and its effects. The world had always been accounting law to be that which had to do with the material universe and had looked, and still does look, upon law to be that which has to do with materiality or matter. In fact, if you will consider for a moment, you will agree that we have never associated law with anything but with matter. All material or physical manifestations of whatever name or nature—all material phenomena—claim to be the product or outcome of some material law. Everything cognized in the experience of mortals from the cradle to the grave is claimed to exist or to transpire because of a law of matter, and if we will carefully analyze our concept of this entire material existence we will find that we have attributed all material conditions, phenomena and manifestations to God. Have we not? Have we not always looked upon everything of which we have been cognizant through the medium of the senses of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling to be God-ordained and manifestations of a divine cause of which we have had no particular knowledge? We have merely taken these apparent material conditions to be matters of fact, without question, and have submitted to the misery and want and woe resultant therefrom as inevitable visitations of a divine providence of which we were supposed to know little or nothing until, perhaps, we had passed the portals of another existence. We have hardly once stopped to consider what Jesus said and did about these conditions which we have so long attributed, in our ignorance, to God. But when, by Christian Science, we have been called to a halt in our loose and reckless methods of thinking about God and men, and about Jesus and his works, we have been brought face to face with the fact that there is hardly a word uttered by Jesus or an act committed by him in the course of his ministry that does not completely deny, controvert and overthrow some so-called material, or physical law. And if we will follow him in his three years' work with men in his effort to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth we will find that in those three years there is not a single evidence of material existence, not a single so-called law governing our material living, and material phenomena which forms a part of our daily experience, that Jesus did not utterly annul through his intelligent application of what he termed the Law of God which he characterized as the "Truth" which he said would make us all free when known or understood. "Ye shall know the truth," Jesus said, "and the truth shall make you free." That is, ye shall know and understand this Law of God which I here expound and prove to you and this knowledge shall give you power over all things material, thereby setting you free from these so-called laws which have so long held mankind in bondage. Jesus said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." And then he proceeded to break down and destroy every physical law of which we have any cognizance, through his application of God's law.

And this Law of God—this Law, the knowledge and application of which Jesus said should make us free—is what Christian Science has come to reestablish with men. Those wonderful works of Jesus prove conclusively that laws of matter are not God's Laws and that God's Laws are not only superior but are actually laws of annihilation to so-called material laws and thereby prove that material laws are the product of a mortal misconception of what constitutes true law. Now, it is perfectly evident that Jesus, in his presentation to humanity of a law higher and more powerful than so-called material laws, did not give to mankind a law of his own inventing. He established God's Law which has existed throughout all time the evidence of which runs as a golden thread throughout all history. The existence of this Law of God can be traced throughout the lives of the prophets and patriarchs, coming to light at intervals in the history of humanity when some one, through pure spirituality, rose high enough in thought to soar above the fettering bonds of crass materialism and glimpse the glories of an existence wherein man may be found in the image and likeness of his Maker, subject only to the Law of God—the Law of Good. As we contemplate with prayerful care the life and works of our Master, as we study carefully all that he said in connection with his many wonderful works, we become impressed, more and more, with the gratifying conviction that the understanding and application, in our daily living, of the truths, or laws, which he expounded constitute that Comforter which Jesus said he would send to us, and which will, when understood and applied by us, free us from all those ills to which we have ever considered mankind naturally subject.

We find, with reassurance, that this Law of God is a law of Life—not of death; a law of health—not of sickness; a law of abundance—not of lack and limitation; a law of harmony—not of discord; a law of peace—not of strife; a law of love—not of hate. And oh! if we could but comprehend what this law of love embraces. How sadly this old world needs love, the love that Jesus gave to the world and of which the apostle spake when he said "Love is the fulfilling of the law." What a ministry of love was that of Jesus. Could aught be compared to that love which endured, without murmuring, the world's hatred and scorn that you and I might understand that the Law of God is omnipotent and omnipresent; that we might know that there are no material conditions over which this Law of God has not all power? It was this love expressed through Jesus which enabled him to prove that there is no death, and whereby he emerged from the tomb to perpetuate throughout the ages man's inalienable right to life eternal. Writing of this experience of Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 44 of her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures":

"The lonely precincts of the tomb gave Jesus a refuge from his foes, a place in which to solve the great problem of being. His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of hate."

## Universality of God's Law

Harking back through the ages to the earliest periods of human history we find in the lives of patriarch and prophet ample evidence that this Law of God has been understood and proven in a greater or less degree at various times throughout the centuries. The forty years' struggle of the Israelites in the wilderness under the leadership of Moses furnishes us numerous examples of the ability of mankind to overcome human or mortal conditions through the understanding and correct application of God's Law. In the very beginning of their flight from Egypt these worshipers of the true God were confronted with an impassable sea on one side of them and the pursuing Egyptians on the other with the result that through Moses' understanding of, and ability to apply, this ever-present Law of God the waters were divided and the Israelites passed through on dry land, thus escaping from their enemies. This ever-present Law of God fed and sustained them when it seemed humanly impossible to obtain food or drink. You will recall how the manna was furnished them in the desert and how Moses brought forth water from a rock in a dry and parched country. Then following on through the centuries every now and then we find some spiritual character bringing to light the wonders of God just as did Moses and Jesus in the healing of the sick, the raising of the dead and countless other ways. In the Book of Kings we read how, through his understanding of God's omnipotent Law, Elisha caused the ax-head to float in the water; how he restored to life the son of the Shunamite mother; how he multiplied one small pot of oil so that all the vessels at hand were filled to running over; how one hundred men were fed on twenty barley loaves with much left and to spare. Then in the Book of Daniel we see how this Law of God delivered Daniel from the hunger of the lions and how the three Hebrew young men, Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, demonstrated the ability of God's law to save them from the furnace of fire and to deliver them therefrom without so much as the smell of smoke remaining to bear evidence of their ordeal. And so on throughout all history are we confronted with the unmistakable evidence of the forever existence of this Law of God which is always at hand, always available and applicable to our every need if we will but understand and apply it. In the first Psalm we have this most reassuring promise:

"Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

The Bible is full of just such promises, my friends, and, what is more, it is full of accounts, for our instruction and guidance, of the wonderful works accomplished by those who have learned and understood and put into practice this Law of God.

## Life and Works of Jesus

Coming down to Jesus' time, we find in the life and teachings of the humble Nazarene the most complete explanation and exposition of this Law of God ever given to mankind. In his turning the water into wine at the wedding feast, his first public demonstration of the power of God's Law, he at once proved that all true law is spiritual, or mental, and what we term matter is, of itself, not a lawmaker; that all the so-called laws of matter may be annulled and set aside completely by an intelligent application of God's Law. In his healing of the son of the nobleman at Capernaum when he was a long distance from the sick man, and in his instantaneous transportation of the ship across the sea of Galilee Jesus not only proved the omnipotence of God's Law over material manifestations but he proved, at the same time, that even material existence, as such, is but the product of a mistaken mental concept, and that time and place and space are but phases of this mental miasma or dream-drama. When he walked the waves he completely overcame one of the most unvarying material laws of which we have any knowledge. In this instance Jesus proved that true substance is not materially composed and that there is but one true attraction, the attraction of God, or God's Law. When he fed the thousands in the wilderness with a few loaves and fishes Jesus repeated and emphasized what Moses and Elisha had accomplished centuries before. In each of these instances it is proven that not only is man's supply infinite and ever available but that the multiplication enjoined upon man by God, in the first chapter of Genesis, is a process dependent wholly upon submission to the Law of God and not upon any human concept of propagation and increase. And what did the many, many instances of healing of the sick, the maimed, the halt and the blind, by Jesus, accomplish for us? These thousands of instances of healing, most of them instantaneous, show us that there is a Law of God which, when applied, can heal all our ills, be they what they may; that God is not the author of sickness and that matter has no authority nor power in itself to create, to heal or to alleviate sickness and disease. When he raised from the bier the son of the widow of Nain, when he called forth Lazarus from the tomb and when he accomplished his own resurrection he proved not only the power of God's Law to overcome what we have thought to be a most relentless law of material existence, but he proved, in addition, that through the experience of death we are not ushered into the glories of a heavenly existence. Jesus' final exit from the flesh, in his ascension shows conclusively that the only roadway to heaven lies in the overcoming, through the application of God's Law, of all material conditions of existence, even to that of death which we have been so erroneously taught is a stepping-stone to heaven. If there are two things which stand out above everything else in the teachings and works of Jesus they are, first, that death is an enemy which must be overcome through the correct understandind and application of God's Law and, second, that heaven is not a locality off somewhere in the blue empyrean, but that heaven is, rather, a divine state of consciousness which may and must be obtained here and now through mental regeneration. Jesus said, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," not far off, did he not? And you will recall that on one occasion he was asked relative to the whereabouts of heaven and when it should come and his reply was, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

And then, long after Jesus' time do we find the record of the accomplishment of many wonderful works by his disciples and by members of the early Christian Church that exemplify and emphasize the omnipotence of the Law of God. Both religious and profane history furnishes us with ample evidence that the healing work accomplished so freely by Jesus was carried on for many generations after his time.

## True Salvation

And after all, my friends, is it not self-evident that if the world is ever to be Christianized it must come about because of tangible, unmistakable evidences of healing and regenerating such as Jesus accomplished and which he said we should be able to accomplish also because of our understanding of the Law of God which he came to establish with us? We have for years and years been sending our good, noble, self-sacrificing missionaries into the countries of the unchristian, or heathen, with the hope that we could bring them to Christ through preaching without practice, with the result that today but a very small percentage of the earth's population can be called Christian, and this, because we have been unable to offer our heathen brethren the tangible and unmistakable signs of Christly understanding which Jesus said should follow them that believe—them that undertand God's Law and the method of its application. When we have gone to one and told him of the beauties of Christianity, of the joy, the peace and the comfort that come with a demonstrable understanding of God and His Law and have proven through the healing of the sick, the comforting of the sorrowing and the saving of the sinful, that what we have said is true and demonstrable here and now, we have gone a long way towards winning him to Christ. He is bound to acknowledge our God as a God of omnipotence and Love because he has seen the unmistakable proof. And is not this, I ask, the only way we are ever going to save the world for Christ and from its sin, its sickness, its poverty and its misery? A concrete and forceful example of this came to my attention some time ago. I was lecturing in a small city in the Northwest and there met a man who had formerly been of the Jewish faith. Some years prior to this time this man was conducting a successful business in that city when he was suddenly stricken down with paralysis or some such affection. He was utterly incapacitated, was compelled to give up active supervision of his business and was confined to his home or a wheeled chair. This condition continued until one day a banker in that city, a Christian Scientist, who had known this merchant, went, with a friend, also a Christian Scientist, to see him. The banker said to this poor, crippled, helpless fellow, "Now, my man, I have known you some time and I have noted, with sorrow, your present condition. You can not look after your business, you are under heavy expense, your business is running down and needs your care and we have come to you simply as friends come, to offer you what we can to help you out of your dilemma. We are both Christian Scientists and we know that if you will give Christian Science a fair trial you can be lifted out of this condition and you and your business can be saved." The merchant heard, with respect, what they had to say and after they had finished he said, "I thank you, gentlemen, very much for your interest in my condition. I know nothing whatever about Christian Science, have never heard of it that I am aware of, but if it has anything to do with Jesus Christ I don't want anything to do with it," closing with the statement, "I know too much about that fellow already." The banker and his friend gave up trying to assist him at that time and left. Time went on, the merchant grew worse, he lost his business entirely, all his means had been dissipated in his efforts to regain his health. When things had gotten to a pitiful stage the banker and his friend decided to try it again. They went to him and told him that their previous talk with him had not discouraged them and they were back to offer him once more the wonderful blessings of Christian Science. This time the man's attitude was different. His experience of the past and the serious outlook for the future had wrought a change and he told them that he was ready to try anything that offered relief. He said that his every cent had gone in his quest for health, that he had tried every remedy known to material medicine, without avail, and that there seemed nothing left but to try Christian Science. A Christian Science practitioner was secured and in time this man was completely restored to health. He is now the proprietor of a prosperous business in that little city and he and his wife are earnest workers in the little Christian Science Church there. Happy? You never saw two happier people in your life. Now, what could have induced that man to turn from his prejudice to learn of Jesus the Christ but his wonderful experience of healing?

And that, my friends, is the mission of Christian Science, to turn men to God, to Jesus, to Christ, through those works which Jesus enjoined on all mankind as the only evidence we can ever give of our Christianity—of true salvation. With Isaiah we cry, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; . . . come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."

## Prayer

And now the question of how to bring into action this ever-present law of God, how to apply it to our present needs, how to heal the sick, comfort the sorrowing and save the sinner, as Jesus did, naturally presents itself. This, my friends, is accomplished in Christian Science solely through the prayer of understanding. Christian Scientists have learned that whatever is to be achieved in the way of healing and saving must be done through such prayer, and that this prayer must be without ceasing. Our every thought, inclination and deed must be the outcome of a constant mental attitude of prayer if we would follow the Master in the way of his appointing. A Christian Scientist soon learns that in bringing to the world those blessings of God's Law which Jesus so clearly exemplified we do not have to compel the operation of God's Law, we simply have to let it do its work, or rather let the work this Law has already accomplished for man, be manifested to us. The purpose of true prayer is one of elimination rather than one of compulsion or persuasion—the elimination, through spiritualization of consciousness, of that which St. Paul characterized as the carnal mind, the mortal mind, thus allowing that mind to be manifested in us "which was also in Christ Jesus."

We have been sadly blinded to the teachings of Jesus and to the wonderful possibilities of a demonstrable understanding of his teachings by the educational systems based upon materiality, by the befogging inconsistencies of creedal and formal religions, by superstitions, material beliefs, fears, hatred, malice, envy, jealousy and revenge. Much, even, that we have considered beautiful, and, at times, helpful, has been a hindrance to us in gaining that clarified vision necessary to our spiritual advancement. And it is this vast array of mental misconceptions, this dense web of materiality, which must be removed from before our mental horizon before our "eyes shall see the glory of the coming of the Lord," before we can begin to experience in our daily lives those wonderful blessings which the Bible has vouchsafed every one of us. And it is through constant prayer and self-immolation that these mental barriers are removed from our consciousness and the sunlight of God's ever presence is borne in upon us. As we begin to work in Christian Science and begin to understand what true prayer is, and how to pray as Jesus did, we begin, little by little, to replace, in our thinking fear, envy, jealousy, hatred, revenge and the like, the procurers of all disease, with confidence and meekness and trust and love and charity and forgiveness and sweetness; we begin to replace our concept of God's creation to be crassly material with the understanding that the universe and man are pure and spiritual; we begin to break the fetters of creed and dogma and ritual and emerge into the freedom of the Christ. And as we progress in prayer and understanding, God's Law begins to manifest itself to us and through us, in proportion to our purification of consciousness, in better health, better morals, better living, better business, and more love for God and all mankind—in a more harmonious condition generally. We begin then to understand a little of what Jesus meant when He said, "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you." We begin then to understand a little of how Jesus accomplished his wonderful works and to appreciate how far we have still to traverse, how much genuine purifying we have yet before us, before we are able to fully obey His command to "go and do likewise." It is through prayer that we gain our atonement, our at-one-ment with God, with divine Love, with Life and with Truth, whereby we can go with confidence to the bedside of the sick and bid them "arise and walk"; to the charnel house of the sinner and command the "evil spirit to come out of him" and to the tomb of the dead and bid those asleep in materiality to "come forth."

## Mary Baker Eddy

Jesus taught and demonstrated conclusively this Law of God, but none of the writers in the New Testament have left us a practical, usable rule for its application. Just as the demonstration of this Law has appeared throughout human history from time to time, when the spirituality of the age permitted, so the discovery of the rule of its practical application was to have come at the proper time and in the proper way. It was destined to come at a period when mankind should be ready to receive it, and through a people capable of understanding and perpetuating it among the nations. So it was only natural, and in accord with God's Law, that it should have been revealed first to a nation in whom spiritual freedom had been exemplified in political and relig' is freedom—a nation whose struggles for freedom had prepared it for this higher light. This great light was revealed to Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, in the year 1866. Her discovery was made at the proper time. It could not have come sooner nor later. Christian Science is not an invention nor is it what some have been pleased to call it—"one of the new religions." It is the Law of God. Mrs. Eddy's discovery and her wonderful achievement in establishing a Church for the perpetuation of this discovery are not the results of chance nor of circumstance. Christian Science is the fulfillment of prophecy and has come to us in due time and order in accord with God's directing. Mrs. Eddy never claimed to be anything but the discoverer and founder of this great Truth, but it will be long before the world will have begun to properly appreciate what she has done for mankind and what trials and vicissitudes were her lot in standing before the tremendous opposition to her first lispings in the new tongue. The discovery of this Science which delivers mankind from all bondage is part of the divine plan for humanity's salvation extending throughout the centuries. This guiding light has been placed in the hands of Christian Scientists to be kept burning. Let us all see to it that the light be not dimmed by carelessness, by negligence, by faithlessness, nor by any lack of appreciation of what Mrs. Eddy has done for humanity, lest, perchance, the world be again engulfed in the gloom of a fruitless Christianity.

With the charge placed upon Mrs. Eddy to plant the vineyard came also the charge to water and care for it—the charge to provide the means whereby this great discovery could be perpetuated to posterity. This charge Mrs. Eddy has faithfully fulfilled in the establishment of one of the greatest and grandest church organizations the world has ever seen—the great Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, with its network of branch churches extending to nearly every part of the civilized world. No one individual in all history has ever accomplished what Mrs. Eddy accomplished in so short a time and the fruits of her planting bear ample evidence of her fitness for the rôle of discoverer and founder of this grat movement.

Mrs. Eddy has incorporated the fundamental teachings of Christian Science in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This is the textbook of the Christian Science denomination. Through its study the secrets and obscurities of Holy Writ have been made plain and instead of a book of mystery the Bible has come to be the chart of life to thousands upon thousands to whom it has heretofore been closed.

It is wonderful to note, when we stop to think of it, how completely Mrs. Eddy's teachings have changed the thinking of almost the entire world, and in so short a time. There are not many departments of the world's daily routine that have not felt the effects, in some degree, of the great change in our method of thinking resultant of the teachings of this modest, New England gentlewoman. It may not be generally recognized, but the fact is that the practice of medicine itself has undergone probably as great a revolution since the discovery of Christian Science, and because thereof, as has any other one department of human activity. Today you will find many physicians who will tell you that they seldom, if ever, resort to the use of drugs or medicine in their ministrations to the sick. And they will go still further and tell you that they recognize that the mental attitude of their patients has much to do with the recovery. The medical schools are now including in their curricula studies tending to direct the medical practitioner in mental methods in his practice. To be sure, some of these changes may not be altogether for the best, for it is recognized by a Christian Scientist that mental manipulation unchecked by Christian morality is often more dangerous than matter manipulation, but, nevertheless, this decided unrest in medical practice and the tendency to drop matter and to drift toward mind unquestionably results from the necessity occasioned by the growth of Christian Science.

Only a few months ago at the triennial convention of the great Episcopal Church, held in Detroit, at which convention there were hundreds of delegates from every part of the United States, a very urgent demand was presented that the lost art of healing be incorporated a part of the Church activities to prevent the wholesale apostasy from that organization. Resolutions were adopted by that great body looking to the establishment at no distant date of spiritual healing in the Church.

In the city of Los Angeles, very recently, at a conference of clergymen and laymen, representing all the principal churches of that city, "resolutions were adopted urging the formation of a Christian League of Healing," along the lines of Jesus' appointing. None could deny that this constantly growing tendency on the part of churches quite generally to incorporate healing a part of their church activities has been brought about by the success of Christian Science.

On this point it is interesting now to note the words of the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, penned many years ago and recorded in her book, "Pulpit and Press," as follows:

"If the lives of Christian Scientists attest their fidelity to Truth, I predict that in the twentieth century every Christian church in our land, and a few in far-off lands, will approximate the understanding of Christian Science sufficiently to heal the sick in his name. Christ will give to Christianity his new name, and Christendom will be classified as Christian Scientists."

## Conclusion

I often think of Christian Science as a great, beautiful river leading ever on toward eternal contentment and bliss. All of our lives, perhaps, we have been toiling in the muck and mire of materiality along its shores, looking ever earthward in our quest for peace and joy. We have been stumbling blindly along over obstacles of fear, sickness, hatred, revenge, poverty and sorrow; we have been enmeshed and entangled in the undergrowth of religious creeds, bigotries, superstitions and prejudices which grows so profusely along its banks, ever with our gaze bent earthward, never once looking up to gain light and guidance for our journeyings. And then one bright day, without knowing why or how, our gaze is lifted from the sordid spectacle and we discover right before us this great river of rest. It has been there all the time but we have been too busy with our earthly wanderings, our petty, selfish ambitions, our struggles and our cares to see it. But today we have looked up and out and there it lies ready to bear us on its quiet bosom to that haven of happiness and peace and contentment for which we have been so long vainly struggling. We stand at its banks watching, wondering, hoping—hoping, almost, it seems, against hope. Close at hand rests a little skiff with its invitation to enter and ride home. We long to try it, but we fear—we fear lest some one may see and perhaps recognize and chide us. But the call is strong and our need is keen. Presently we discern some one approaching. He is kind and lovingly essays to assist us on our journey if we need help. We take courage and determine to try the little boat. We enter and with the help of the stranger we gently push off into the water. We tremble with fear at first and do not venture far from shore; tremulously we bask in the sunshine of our new found joy; perhaps we have experienced a physical healing; mayhap we find surcease from some hidden sorrow; perhaps we taste the affluence of divine Love, and so, for a time, we sail around in our little craft amid the eddies and quiet waters of the shore. Then, after a little, we begin to long to go further out. With the first hint of our Father's protection and love we have been content to linger in the quiet waters near the bank without making any effort ourselves to get out into the stream that leads onward. Then, the desire comes to get farther away from our past environment—the mire and muck and tangle of materialism through which we have so long been plodding, and we push out a little farther, the while the dear one who has so kindly assisted us lending what help we seem to need. We proceed cautiously, even watching lest we get too far away from the banks of the stream—those material conditions upon which we have so long depended. We are getting on fairly well when, suddenly, our little craft hits what seems to be a tremendous obstacle underneath the calm surface and we become fearful lest our little bark be completely submerged. The obstruction may have been the argument of fear, or doubt, or sickness, or discouragement, or disappointment in some personality on whom we have been leaning, or any one of the many besetting hindrances with which a beginner has to contend. Then, perhaps, in our fright we hurry

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# GLACIER BAY ICE AND FORESTS

GLACIER BAY, which challenges the scenery of other parts of the world for grandeur and beauty, has recently been visited by Dr. W. S. Cooper, who is assistant professor of botany at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper made the trip of 100 miles each way, from Juneau to Glacier Bay, in a gas boat.

This glacier was visited by tourists up to 1889, but then a Yakutat Bay disturbance so shattered the Muir glacier that vessels could not get into Glacier Bay for a long time because of floating ice, and they got out of the habit of going there. In the meantime the steamship companies found that the Taku glacier was nearer the regular route of travel, and it is now visited during the tourist season. Taku is a fine glacier, and Dr. Cooper says that the Muir is not very much finer, although larger. Since 1899 the Muir has receded eight miles. It went back very fast at first because there was so much broken ice, then more slowly. The length of Muir glacier is rather indefinite, as its sources are not well explored; its present front is said to be about 1½ miles wide and about 200 feet high.

Dr. Cooper visited the glacier in 1916, and during the five years that have intervened the glacier has receded only a few hundred feet. When his party first arrived they were able to get within a mile of the glacier, in the boat, and he put an instrument about 1½ miles from the glacier to take a continuous record of temperature and humidity. Ten days later, on going back to get the instrument, he had to stop six miles away from the glacier because it had been discharging ice so rapidly. The inlet was filled with icebergs. The only thing to do was to take a rowboat and wiggle through the ice for about two miles, walk about two miles along the shore, and finally get the instrument.

### Ice Scenery

"It was the most wonderful ice scenery I have ever seen," Dr. Cooper reported on returning to Juneau. "The inlet was solid with icebergs of all sizes, from the glacier down six miles—just a little area of water could be seen. The inlet is about two miles wide, so for 12 square miles there was floating ice, where 10 days before there had been very little. Probably the great number of icebergs was due to the very high tides recently. A very high tide with correspondingly low tide makes the glacier break off, because the low tide leaves pieces without support and they collapse. We saw masses of ice the size of large office buildings fall into the water.

"Before my first visit to Glacier Bay there were 12 tidewater glaciers. Five years ago two of them had receded so that they were on land, but another appeared because of the retreat of the Muir. So there were 11 in 1916. This last year two more had retreated until they were no longer discharging icebergs, so there are now nine that are regularly discharging icebergs, although some of them are not very active. They have all been retreating except one, and that has advanced several hundred feet, probably, and has a much finer ice front than it had five years ago. The Muir glacier is very clean, and two or three of the other glaciers are, but several of them have very dirty ice. There is great variation in glaciers in that way. The coloring of the icebergs from the Muir is beautiful, similar to the blue of the Taku icebergs."

Dr. Cooper explained that his field work is "ecology," which deals with the relations between plants and their environment and with each other—why they grow in the places where they grow, how they are affected by their environment and how they in turn affect their environment. The particular phase of the subject which most interests Dr. Cooper "deals with the development of vegetation in a given spot, and especially of forest vegetation. Every piece of forest, however unchangeable in appearance, has reached its present state through a long series of preliminary stages, each assemblage or community of plants as it comes in making it impossible for the preceding one to survive, and in turn preparing the way for a more advanced stage."

### Watching a Forest Grow

"I was left to select Glacier Bay as a field of study," said Dr. Cooper, "first because of the unusual rapidity with which the changes in vegetation are taking place. One can almost watch the establishment of a forest within the period of 50 years. The second reason was that the glacial history of the region is known, stretching back more than a century and a quarter.

"In 1794 Captain Vancouver sailed through Icy Strait, and in his report mentioned having seen a great mass of ice where Glacier Bay now is. His description, while a trifle vague, indicates that the ice front was then near the present entrance, and that instead of the bay there was an enormous glacier, fed by many tributaries. Since then the ice has retreated 60 miles, and many former tributaries have been left behind, each with its own ice front discharging bergs.

"In 1879 John Muir rediscovered the bay and reported the positions of the various ice fronts for that year. The same has been done by other observers, in 1892, 1899, 1907, 1913, and 1916, so that we can put our finger, almost, on definite spots where the ice fronts stood in certain years in their gradual retreat, and thus know just how long a history they have had since the ice left them uncovered. By careful study of the plants growing upon these spots, including the determination of their ages by counts of the annual rings, a satisfactory idea can be gained of just how far and in what way the vegetation has progressed in a given number of years.

### Nine Observation Plots

"To render the study more exact, I established during my first visit in 1916 nine permanent plots of small size, at points of known history, marking them with paint, photographing them, and charting carefully the kind, position and size of every individual plant growing upon them, my plan being to visit them every five years and watch carefully the fate of the existing plants and the progress of the new arrivals. This year I found, to my great satisfaction, that the paint marks were still plain, and I recharted all my areas. The changes that had taken place were distinct but very slight.

"Through these studies, supplemented by observations of a great many other localities along the shores of the bay, the process of forest development is about as follows:

### First Come Creeping Willows

"For 10 years or so after the ice disappears, nothing much happens, principally for two reasons: First, the temperatures during the growing season are too low for effective growth. At my station, a mile and a half from Muir glacier, the mean temperature for 10 days in August, including much bright sunny weather, was 44.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Second, there is practically no organic matter in the soil as a source of plant food; it is all gravel and ground-up rock. As the ice recedes, the temperature rises, and a few low plants make a start. Most important among these are the creeping willows, so characteristic of alpine and arctic regions, which barely rise above the surface of the ground but form dense mats often a yard or more in extent. These in time add to the soil a little plant food and thus make it possible for other plants less hardy to come in. There are another class of willows, which grow into tall bushes and shade out the pioneers. To these are added the alders, which, together with the willows, form a dense thicket, often nearly impenetrable. One generation of alder is all that comes in a place, because it cannot successfully germinate in its own shade. So beneath these shrubs appears another set of plants, the spruces and hemlocks, which can live in the shade of the alders, and which finally overtop them, first one here and there, gradually increasing until they in turn shade out the shrubs.

"Thus we have the final establishment of the mature forest, which is as far as the developmental process goes, since there are no other plants that can compete with the spruces and hemlocks. Such a development has taken place all over southeastern Alaska, where today we find its magnificent forests.

"As the study of the permanent plots indicates, the development is at first exceedingly slow, but as the temperature continues to rise and plant food accumulates, progress becomes continually faster. Under the most favorable conditions, with a soil of some sort to start with, a fully developed forest may appear in a century and a quarter after the disappearance of the ice. Where smooth, bare rock is exposed, the process will naturally extend into many centuries."

### The Ancient Forest

"Perhaps the most interesting feature of Glacier Bay, botanically, at least," according to Dr. Cooper, "lies in the remains of an ancient forest that existed there before the ice invasion that was at its height at the time of Vancouver's visit, in fact, between two great ice invasions. After the retreat of the earlier glacial sheet, the same processes that have been outlined above took place, resulting in the establishment of a luxuriant forest. This doubtless covered all the lower mountains around the bay, and extended even to regions which are still buried beneath the present ice sheet. Then the glaciers began their readvance, but before it arrived the forests were partially buried by sheets of gravel, borne by great rivers flowing from its front. Then the ice itself overrode the mass and cut off the trunks all at the surface of the gravel deposits.

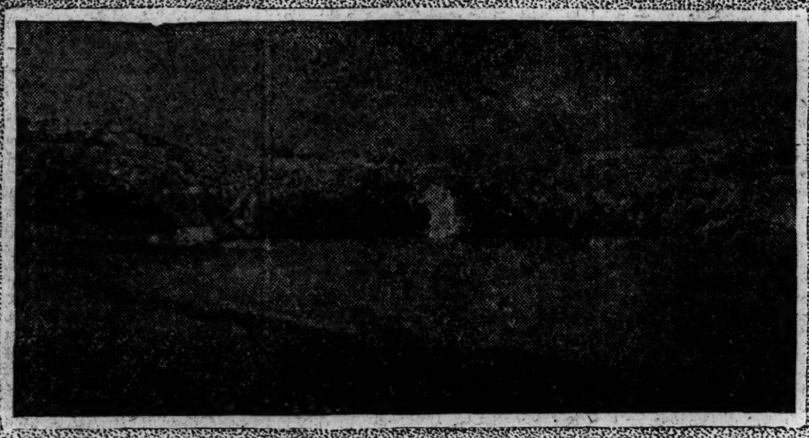
"After many centuries the present retreat laid bare these same gravels and now, as they are being washed away, the buried trunks and stumps are coming to light. Microscopic examination shows these trees were spruces and hemlocks—the same kinds that grow here today—but they were much larger than any now found in the vicinity of Gracier Bay. During the present trip much wood has been collected and, in addition, large quantities of the material that represent the lower vegetation that once grew upon the ancient forest floor, now so much compressed in the way of being made into coal that large twigs and roots have been flattened to the thinness of a sheet of paper, but nevertheless containing perfectly preserved specimens of even the most delicate mosses. A thorough study of all this material will enable me to construct a pretty accurate picture of what that ancient forest looked like.

"This study of forest development may seem, at first sight, curious and interesting, but nothing more. However, it has its place in the economic scheme of things. No piece of research work justifies itself unless it sooner or later gives results that are of practical benefit to the human race. Ecology aims to furnish general laws which will guide the forester, among other practical workers, in his care of existing forests and establishment of new ones, so that future generations as well as the present may benefit.

"The studies at Glacier Bay are an attempt to discover some of the laws that govern the development and transformations of forests, which, when built into the general framework of ecological knowledge, will help the forester to solve his practical problems, where the processes and causes are not so plainly visible."

A VERY LARGE ICEBERG

A FANTASTIC ICEBERG, ASHORE AT LOW TIDE



A SMALL GLACIER NEAR THE MUIR—HALF A MILE WIDE

REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT FOREST AFTER THE ICE HAS RETREATED AND THE GRAVEL HAS WASHED AWAY

## ART

### The New Phillips Memorial Gallery

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, —An event of unusual interest is the opening this month in Washington of the Duncan Phillips Memorial Art Gallery. For perhaps the first time in America, certainly the first in the national capital, a citizen has offered his private residence as a museum without restriction or charge. Mr. Phillips, who is a well-known connoisseur and art writer, has gathered a valuable representation of American and foreign masterpieces, unique in each case as specially characteristic of the artist. This display he proposes to make available for the enjoyment of the general public, at first in his home, 1600 Twenty-First Street, Northwest, and later on in a magnificent Memorial Gallery to be erected at a convenient site in Washington.

"The Phillips Memorial Art Gallery," we read in the recent first report of the gallery, "was incorporated in the District of Columbia on July 23, 1920. It was founded by Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips and her son, Duncan Phillips, and organized by the latter as a memorial to his father, Maj. Duncan C. Phillips, and his brother, James Laughlin Phillips."

Mr. Phillips has associated with him as advisers a company of artists and art critics of note, and especially he has the help of his wife, who was Miss Marjorie Acker before her recent marriage, and several of whose landscape paintings are in the collection. Augustus Vincent Tack, an American artist, is vice-president of the Gallery Board of Trustees, of which Mr. Phillips is president, with B. H. Fowle, secretary, Dwight Clark, treasurer, and Augustus C. Downing Jr., besides an advisory committee of 18 members, painters and art critics, from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington, District of Columbia.

### Plays, Concerts and Exhibitions

The scope of the Phillips Gallery is to include, besides paintings and other works of art, a library for students' use, and a variety of exhibitions will be held, besides dramatic productions, musical concerts and lectures upon the fine arts. The entire collection will not be shown at one time, but the exhibits will be varied. Leading artists represented in the 240 or more pictures are James McNeill Whistler, George Inness, J. Alden Weir, Theodore Robinson, J. H. Twachtman, Gari Melchers, Childe Hassam, Emil Carlsen, A. B. Davies, Paul Dougherty, Ernest Lawson, Robert Spencer, A. P. Ryder, M. Prendergast, A. V. Tack, W. L. Lathrop, Jerome Myers, George B. Luks, Helen Turner, Gifford Beal, Walter Griffin, Eugene Higgins and others in America, and among foreign painters Chardin, Constable, Decamps, Monticelli, Daumier, Puvis de Chavannes, Monet, Sisley, M. Maris, Menard, and others—"works of a homogeneous character," says the editor of The American Magazine of Art, "yet indicative of a catholicity of taste."

Whenever he is free, Mr. Phillips himself accompanies the visitor and explains his collection. Downstairs in the drawing room one may find Arthur B. Davies' "Rose to Rose," a Venetian-like portrait study; Monticelli's "Woodland Worship," a fantastic scene before an old doorway to a church, with splendid figures of men and women; two by Albert Pinkerton Ryder, "Outward Bound," a boat at sea, "in the spirit of Coleridge," and another in different style called "Macbeth and the Witches."

In the library we may see Mr. Tack's "Madonna of the Everlasting Hills," a favorite with Mr. Phillips; "Violets," by A. Vollon, a French artist, so exquisitely painted that one might involuntarily start to pick them up and smell them; a dominating picture here is George Luks' "Dominican"; while the "Portrait of an Old Man" brings the question "A Rembrandt or a Govaert Flinck?" which Mr. Phillips answers by assigning the work to "a pupil of Rembrandt, very possibly Govaert Flinck," while he says, with reservation, of his Raeburn portrait, "It is possibly unfinished, certainly not one of Raeburn's best."

### A Gallery of Masters

Next upstairs by the lift to the exhibition studio, the walls of which have been color-toned, first by painting them a light orange, then covering with a silvery mesh, as advised by Mr. Tack. Mr. Phillips assures us that he has tried to secure in this gallery a painter's masterpiece in every case. Twachtman's "Summer," he explains, is "pervaded with a mysterious light which only this artist knew how to produce, and there is actual movement in the clouds." Whistler's "Lillian Roakes" is of about the same period as the "Little Rose of Lyme Regis" of the Boston Museum, and somewhat reminiscent of the latter. J. Alden Weir's "Alsatian Girl" is an early production, matched on the opposite wall by Weir's "Girl Knitting for Soldiers," of more recent date, and two landscapes, "The Lane" and "Pan and the Wolf." Gifford Beal's "The Garden Party" is a palette knife painting. A landscape of "The Hudson at Ossining," by Marjorie Acker Phillips, hung with this group, has just been exhibited in the Corcoran Biennial of Contemporary American Oil Paintings. Helen Turner's "Debutante" reminds us that she was a pupil of Weir. Childe Hassam is represented in "The Willow Pool" and others, Inness by "A Moonlight Scene—Tarpon Springs," and there are many more Americans of note. Among French works may be named Alfred Sisley's "The Banks of the Seine," painted in 1873, Menard's "Gipsies at Sunrise," Fantin-Latour's "Ma chère niece Sonia," and Chardin's "A Bowl of Plums," by a great still-life painter of the eighteenth century, so perfect that even the tiny crackles on the jar may be seen today, produced by a special compound of paint, as proved by the fact that such crackles appear nowhere else in the picture, which is as fresh as though painted only last week. These are but few of this new gallery's treasures, and one other must not be forgotten: "The Wine Press," by Puvis de Chavannes, an almost bacchanalian composition in the very beautiful earlier style of Puvis.

Maj. Duncan C. Phillips, whom the gallery is to memorialize, was a Civil War officer and later for many years a manufacturer in Pittsburgh. He retired to Washington, where he deeply enjoyed life. He was not primarily an art lover, so his son tells us, although he liked pictures, and some of the works were acquired by him.

### Barbers Quit Union

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30—About 50 union barbers employed in 20 shops quit work today, following failure to agree with the employers concerning overtime work and commissions. The employers turned in their union cards at labor headquarters and announced that they would operate open shops. The journeymen have, it is said, declined an offer of the employers to arbitrate the differences.

## MUSIC

### Petrograd Company in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (Special) — An operatic organization as interesting as it is unique, is the Russian Grand Opera Company which has been playing at the Columbia Theater in a repertoire of Russian and other European operas. The company is said to be composed of singers selected by the former Tzar Nicholas for his Imperial Opera in Petrograd. With the breaking down of the old régime the company stayed together on a cooperative basis, and under the guidance of Leo Federoff as impresario has toured India, China, Japan, Java and the Philippines since leaving Russia four years ago. Arriving in the United States, the company appeared for two weeks in Seattle, Washington, after which it came to San Francisco. It will visit various cities on the coast before continuing eastward.

New operas by Russian composers including Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky, Dargomizsky and Napravnik, several being given for the first time in the United States, and such standard operas as "Carmen," "Lakme," and "Rigoletto," have revealed a company of first-class artists which is giving noteworthy performances.

### Tschaikowsky's "Pique Dame"

The local season opened with Tschaikowsky's "Pique Dame." This opera, never before given here, is interesting both dramatically and musically. The story does not lack in interest, and the musical score is such as to make an impressive setting for the drama. The musical development keeps pace with the dramatic action, and although there is some doubt as to whether the score would retain the hearer's interest apart from the libretto, there can be no question as to its affectiveness as a drama accompaniment.

Much the same might be said of the musical score to "Dubrovsky." It is a thoroughly efficient accompaniment to the drama, but is not of uniform interest or excellence. Some parts are of an exceptionally high order, particularly an orchestral interlude which might well be transplanted to the concert hall—while at other times the score lacks distinction and approaches mediocrity. Were it not for the regulation grand opera ending—"Dubrovsky" could be a charming example of opera comique.

The most notable member of the company appears to be Mr. Daniloff, tenor. He has an exceptionally fine voice of a deeper quality than one usually associates with a tenor, and he is a first-rate actor. He has the additional asset of a fine stage presence. Vladimir Radeef, baritone, and Mr. Tulchineff are also artists of a high order. Although the work of the men ranks higher, on the whole, than that done by the women members of the cast, there are some beautiful voices to be found in the feminine roster. Miss Burskaya is an excellent singer-actress, and did fine work in the title rôle of "Pique Dame." Miss Valentinova and Miss Daen display splendid voices in minor rôles, and were more interesting than the featured soprano, Miss Mashir.

### The Chorus a Joy

One of the joys of the Russian company is the chorus. Vocally it is efficient, but from the dramatic standpoint it is noteworthy. The members of the chorus act like real human beings—and not like a machine which is worked by means of an electric button! A small corps de ballet does artistic work; and the orchestra of 25 plays with fine regard for tonal balance and does not cover the voices of the singers. Mr. Feveisky and Mr. Feurst alternate as conductors. The costumes are more than satisfactory, and the operas, except in a few minor details, are well staged. But three-and-a-half hours is a long time to keep an audience.

The French and Russian languages alternated in the "Dubrovsky" production. It was logical and consistent that the French tutor and his pupil should converse in French—and equally logical that the Russian populace should converse in the native tongue. In fact the productions given by the Russian Grand Opera Company are to be regarded as authentic presentations of Russian opera—and when they produce "Rigoletto" a la Russia, although the opera is hardly recognized by those familiar with the Italian version, that fact adds to its interest, and cannot be said to detract therefrom. However, it is in the works of the Russian operatic composers that this organization can be of the greatest value to American audiences.

## MR. KILPATRICK ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 8)

back to the bank—to our materialism—not yet ready to give up some favorite material remedy, some hidden hate, some cherished grudge, some sinful habit. And so, for a time we again trudge along through the quagmire of our old environment until one day it seems as though we could stand it no longer; that we must go back to the river and try it again. So once more we find ourselves on the brink of that beautiful stream, and there ready for us is the little skiff and the helping hand of the stranger. Once again we enter the boat and again we push out into the waters. This time we do not loiter long in the shadows of the bank but with more courage and determination than formerly we push further out into the stream, knowing, by this time, that as we encounter and overcome the various obstacles as we meet them, never turning back to our old environment of thought, ever on the alert for the true channel which leads out into the motherly bosom of the great, peaceful river, we shall eventually arrive at that point in our journey where the way will open wider and brighter each day of our voyage. At first we encounter the snares and snags which lie subtly hidden underneath the calm waters, but we soon learn that there is always a way around these seeming obstacles and there is that ever ready hand to help and save when we fear lest our little boat sink. And as we go we learn that these rocks and snares and snags which try to delay and upset us are no part of this beautiful stream but that they belong to the shores of materialism from which we have but recently departed, and that the farther we are able to pilot our little boat out into the deeper waters of this heavenly stream the farther are we getting away from the snares and wiles of the banks. And then, one day we become conscious that the old landmarks are fast receding in the dim past, that the shores are fast disappearing, that no longer is there the feeling of dependence on things material and with a joy and confidence born of experience we find ourselves far from the hidden and treacherous entanglements of the enemy, and thus on and on we go knowing always that the dear Father is ever with us to guide, to protect and to save.

I would not leave with you this evening the impression that Christian Scientists claim to have achieved the ultimate of Christian Science. They have not. They have but begun the work leading to the right solution of life's problems. They have had their failures along with their achievements but they are all striving to become worthy disciples of the great Master. Writing of the accomplishments and the future of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has said in Science and Health:

"I have never supposed the world would immediately witness the full fruitage of Christian Science, or that sin, disease, and death would not be believed for an indefinite time; but this I do aver, that, as a result of teaching Christian Science, ethics and temperance have received an impulse, health has been restored, and longevity increased. If such are the present fruits, what will the harvest be, when this Science is more generally understood?"

And now, in closing, I wish to leave with you for helpful contemplation those reassuring promises of the Sweet Singer, David, given us in the ninety-first Psalm:

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . .

"He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler.

"Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day;

"Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday.

"A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. . . .

"Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation;

"There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.

"For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

## JAMES MONROE HOME WILL BE PRESERVED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The old brick house at 63 Prince Street, where James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, lived, is to be cleaned and preserved for its historical interest.

The American Scenic and History Society announced today that negotiations for its purchase were nearing completion. The building is now an ordinary storage warehouse.

In Monroe's time, the dwelling, of two stories, basement and attic, was in a neighborhood of good homes. Its walls are now overshadowed by garages and jobbing houses. Ragpickers use the parlor as a warehouse for trash.

### Textile Strike Spreads

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30—The strike of textile operatives in the Pawtuxet Valley spread to four more plants today and at noon 10 cotton mills and a bleachery were closed as a result of the 20 per cent pay cut made a week ago. About 4000 operatives in that part of the State are out of work. Printers and engravers in finishing plants in this city, Pawtucket and Apponaug also struck this morning when the companies put a 10 per cent wage reduction into effect and went back to a 54-hour schedule from 48.

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS MATCHES

### Feature of the Third Day's Play of the National Championship Is Closeness of Many Contests in Second Round

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—The most remarkable feature of the third day's play of the national Class B squash tennis championship was the closeness of many of the contests in the second round. Match after match depended for its result on the margin of one or two points in every game. As a result, though the favorites for the title were not defeated, the contests continued to prove the open nature of the competition, and the many possibilities for upsets in later rounds. R. H. George, of the D. K. E. Club, and Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, had the easiest victories, the former defeating S. L. Farrelly, one of the lesser lights of the Princeton Club team, while Kunhardt showed superior squash worthy of Class A in his match against Kenneth O'Brien, No. 2 on the Yale Club team. R. H. Monks, of the Princeton leader, managed to defeat R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, by superior staying qualities, after losing the first game. He forced Rand to extra points in both the second and third, and took each game by a margin of two points. The summary:

Clyde Martin, Yale, defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia, 14—13, 17—14, 17—14.

R. H. George, D. K. E., defeated R. L. Farrelly, Princeton, 15—6, 15—5.

Leonard Beekman, Princeton, defeated W. W. Taylor, D. K. E., 17—14, 15—12.

R. W. Wolf, Yale, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent, 15—11, 15—15.

W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard, defeated J. M. Denison, Princeton, 15—5, 15—5.

J. C. Rochester, Squash, defeated E. L. Ward, D. K. E., 15—7, 15—5.

C. F. Fuller, Harvard, defeated H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., 15—11, 11—15, 15—11.

R. H. Monks, Princeton, defeated R. C. Rand, Harvard, 8—15, 18—16, 17—15.

C. B. Stuart, D. K. E., defeated Jesse Spalding, Yale, 18—17, 15—18, 18—15.

Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia, defeated Kenneth O'Brien, Yale, 15—2, 15—10.

## TORONTO WINNER AT BASKETBALL

### Easily Defeats McGill University in Canadian Intercollegiate League Contest by 38 to 13

TORONTO, Jan. 29 (Special)—University of Toronto won their second home game in the senior intercollegiate basketball series on Saturday night when they defeated McGill University, 38 to 13, and judging from the showing of both Queens and McGill the local team is likely to repeat the performance of the last two seasons when they won the championship. Although McGill opened the scoring when Manson scored a foul try, the locals quickly went into the leading and as the game progressed their rushing attack broke McGill's defense. Play was fairly even at the start, but gradually the champions' combination came to the fore and at half time were leading, 14 to 6.

McGill opened the second half by scoring three points, but Toronto came right back with three goals from the floor and these were quickly followed by 10 points contributed by Smith and Stewart and from then on the result was certain. The varsity defense was very strong and kept the McGill forwards shooting from away out.

Smith was the best for the winners while Manson starred for the losers. Bell and Hay had a great struggle at center and the local man had the best of the argument. The summary:

| TORONTO | | McGILL |
|---|---|---|
| Stewart, lf | rg, | Mendelsohn, Livshin |
| Smith, rf | lg, | Crane |
| Bell, c | c, | Hay |
| Duffil, Logan, lg | rf, | Manson |
| Graham, rg | lg, | Laishley, Hill |

Score—University of Toronto 38, McGill University 13. Goals from flour—Stewart 7, Smith 6, Bell 3, Graham, Duffil, Logan for Toronto; Manson 2, Livshin for McGill. Goals from foul—Bell 2 for Toronto; Manson 5 for McGill. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto. Time—Two 30m. periods.

## CANADIENS MOVE TO THIRD PLACE

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ottawa | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| St. Patricks | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| Canadiens | 5 | 8 | .384 |
| Hamilton | 4 | 9 | .307 |

MONTREAL, Jan. 29 (Special)—The Canadiens improved their position in the National Hockey League race here Saturday, when they overcame a lead of 2 goals gained by the Hamilton team early in the second period and won out 3 to 2, in one of the best games of the season. The game was very clean, and play ranged up and down the ice throughout, the first period without either team being able to score. Both teams were threatened, but both Vesenia and Lockhart were on the match and turned away several hard shots. In the second period Reise broke away after seven minutes' play, and when he was about to shoot, one of the locals threw his stick and Referee Cooper Smeaton awarded the visitors a goal. The Canadiens protested, but without avail, and before they settled down the puck was faced off and Arbour dashed in for another score in five seconds. Lalonde soon reduced the lead on a swing at a rolling puck in front of the Hamilton goal, but it was not until only a few minutes were left in the period that O. Cleghorn scored the equalizer on a pass from his brother. The locals scored the last goal on another rush by O. Cleghorn.

Both teams tried hard to score in the remainder of the game and each goal was closely threatened at times. Malone, Prodgers and Reise were prominent for the visitors, while Sprague and Odie Cleghorn and Berlinquette were the best for the locals. Corbeau was strong on the defense, while Vezina gave one of his best exhibitions, having recovered from his lapse of form that nearly brought about his release. The summary:

| CANADIENS | | HAMILTON |
|---|---|---|
| Bouchard, Corbeau, Couture, ld | lw, rw, rd | Prodgers, Carey Lalonde, O. Cleghorn, c.c, Malone, Wilson Berlinquette, Pitre, rw, lw, Arbour, Roach |
| S. Cleghorn, rd | ld, | Mummery, Matte |
| Vezenian, g | g, | Lockhart |

Score—Canadiens 3, Hamilton 2. Goals—O. Cleghorn 2, Lalonde for Canadiens; Reise, Arbour for Hamilton. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## APPLEBYS WIN OPENING GAMES

### Defeat P. N. Collins and E. A. Renner in National Class A Amateur Billiard Tournament

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—E. T. Appleby and F. S. Appleby of this city, both former players of Columbia University, were the outstanding winners of the opening day of the national Class A amateur billiard championship at the Crescent Athletic Club. They showed clearly their superiority over their opponents, P. N. Collins, Chicago, and E. A. Renner, Dayton, O., respectively.

In the opening match, Collins won the bank and led off with a run of 41, mostly on rail play. He continued to hold the lead during the early innings, passing the 200 mark in the eleventh, while Appleby stood at 127. But in the sixteenth, Appleby overtook him with a run of 94, playing brilliant draw play throughout with an occasional break, which he met skillfully. A fortunate shot on the nineteenth count, in which the cue ball was kissed on, ended the run, and after three open table shots he missed a simple round table shot. He took the game two innings later with an easy run of 15. The score by innings:

E. T. Appleby—5 1 35 1 1 2 47 24 11 0 13 1 46 1 3 94 0 15—300. Average—16 12-18. High run—94.

P. N. Collins—41 15 19 2 8 1 40 17 1 0 61 27 1 26 0 0 11 0—270. Average—15. High run—61.

The second game, between Renner and F. S. Appleby, was entirely in favor of the local player. Except for a run of 39 in the eighth inning, which temporarily gave him the lead, the Dayton representative showed no great skill in nursing play, depending largely on the positions in which his opponent left him for shots. The most noticeable feature of Appleby's play was his draw shooting, which showed remarkable accuracy for an amateur. The score by innings:

F. S. Appleby—2 11 7 2 4 33 16 3 0 1 38 33 106 4 15 8 7 0 5—300. Average—15. High run—106.

E. A. Renner—6 10 1 0 1 5 15 39 0 23 7 2 5 3 2 2 6 6 0 32—165. Average—8 5-20. High run—39.

## IOWA STATE WINS OVER NEBRASKA

AMES, Ia., Jan. 29 (Special)—The wrestling team of Iowa State College made a clean sweep of its matches with the University of Nebraska here Saturday afternoon, winning, 46 to 0, and duplicating the defeat of Indiana University a week ago, when Iowa State captured every match.

Nebraska offered strong opposition in practically every match, the Cardinal and Gold being able to win only two classes on falls. L. A. Wallace '22, wrestling the 175-pound weight for Iowa State, had the closest match of his two years on the team, during which time he has not lost a match. S. A. Trautman '23, Nebraska, forcing him to take two over-time rounds to win a decision on a narrow margin. M. E. Sogard '22, Iowa State, won a fall over L. L. Whealey '23, Nebraska, in the 115-pound class in 10m. 5s. with a reverse headlock. H. H. Bowen '23, Iowa State, won the only other fall for his team in the 135-pound class. He threw S. A. Isaacson '23, Nebraska, in 6m. 20s. with a reverse headlock and body chancery.

One of the fastest bouts of the meet was that between A. L. Loucks '22, Iowa State, and G. V. Pickwell '22, Nebraska, in the 125-pound class. Loucks was behind practically all of the time, but the exceptional defensive work of his opponent kept him from scoring a fall. The summary:

115-Pound Class—M. E. Sogard, Iowa State, defeated L. L. Whealey, Nebraska, 1 fall

125-Pound Class—A. L. Loucks, Iowa State, defeated G. V. Pickwell, Nebraska, 1 decision.

135-Pound Class—H. H. Bowen, Iowa, State, defeated C. A. Isaacson, Nebraska, 1 fall.

145-Pound Class—F. E. Shepard, Iowa State, defeated C. E. Thomas, Nebraska, 1 decision.

158-Pound Class — Eugene McKibben, Iowa State, defeated F. K. Reed, Nebraska, 1 decision.

175-Pound Class—L. A. Wallace, Iowa State, defeated S. A. Trautman, Nebraska, 1 decision after 2 overtime rounds.

Heavyweight Class—W. L. Zink, Iowa State, defeated D. L. Renner, Nebraska, 1 decision.

### SKATERS AT SARANAC LAKE

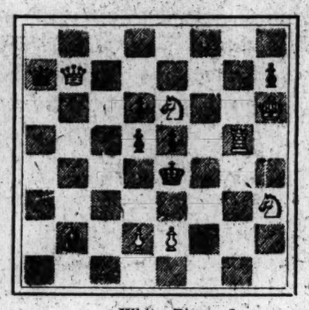
SARANAC LAKE, Jan. 30 (Special)—One hundred senior and junior skaters are here for the international amateur skating championships which open at the Pontiac rink tomorrow afternoon to continue for three days. Roy McWhirter of Chicago, winner of the national championship at Plattsburg last week, Joseph Moore of New York, international champion, and Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, who lost the national championship at Plattsburg, will compete in the 220-yards and three-quarter mile events, the two finals on the afternoon program.

## CHESS

**PROBLEM NO. 335**

By G. Heathcote

Black Pieces 7



White Pieces 7

White to play and mate in two moves

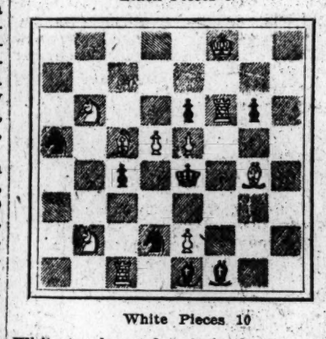
**PROBLEM NO. 336**

By J. W. Harper

Northumberland, England

Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 8



White Pieces 10

White to play and mate in three moves

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**

No. 333. P-Q4

No. 334. 1. Kt-B6 B-R3
2. Kt-K8

1. ——— B-K7
2. Kt-K7

1. ——— B-B8
2. Kt-R5

1. ——— B-Q4
2. Kt-K8

1. ——— B-Q6
2. QxB

1. ——— PxKt
2. PxP ch

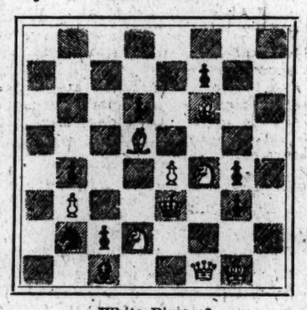
Prob. Comp. } B-Kt8
S. Rosselli }

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**

An example of the Block-threat from "Tijdschrift."

By J. Colpa

Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 8

White to play and mate in two moves

**NOTES**

Warwickshire, on a visit to Northamptonshire, England, defeated the latter, 8½ to 4½. Score:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. J. Mackenzie | ½ | Burlingame | ½ |
| F. G. Butler | ½ | Greeves | ½ |
| F. G. Burgoyne | 1 | Shaw | 0 |
| A. F. Kallaway | 1 | Godwin | 0 |
| F. H. Morris | 0 | Sherwill | 1 |
| R. Filkin | ½ | Wright | ½ |
| G.H.E.Edwards | 1 | Harper | 0 |
| R. C. Littlejohn | 1 | Krouson | 0 |
| J. W. Wilder | ½ | Caley | ½ |
| T. Bray | 0 | Church | 1 |
| W. T. Bayliss | 1 | Rev.C.F.Belland | 0 |
| A. Roden | 1 | Buttery | 0 |
| A. H. Ewen | ½ | Billton | ½ |
| | 8½ | | 4½ |

The Sheffield Chess Club has arranged to meet in the future at the Gambit Café on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. At the last meeting E. R. Davy was reelected president, and T. Weston honorary secretary.

The Hadfield Works Chess Club has been revived, with 28 members. C. R. Greenhill is the honorable secretary.

The Metropolitan Chess League of Boston, Massachusetts, has finished the first half of its schedule with three teams practically tied for first place: the Boston Chess Club, Boylston Chess Club and the Jolly Rogers, all of whom have won more than six matches. Providence Chess Club, Rhode Island, in a recent visit to the Boston Chess Club, lost an informal match, in which pairings were drawn by lot, by the score of 15 to 3.

The California state chess championship has been recently won, a coming player, E. W. Gruer of Oakland, finishing ahead of Stasch Mlotkowski, H. Bowchow and E. J. Clarke, three former champions. He obtained the perfect score of 10 straight wins.

Edward Lasker of Chicago is booked for an eastern tour of Philadelphia, Washington, and New York.

Newell W. Banks of Detroit, who is now in London, gave a simultaneous exhibition at chess, winning 17 and drawing 3 out of 25 games.

South Africa reports a new chess column in the Diamond Fields Advertiser.

The thirty-first New Zealand championship tournament is now under way, with J. Dunlop leading.

The following game is from the California State Tournament:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| | Gruer White | Lovegrove Black |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. | Kt-Q2 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. | P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 4. | B-Q3 | B-K2 |
| 5. | P-KB4 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6. | Kt-R3 | P-QB4 |
| 7. | P-QB3 | P-QKt3 |
| 8. | Castles | B-Kt2 |
| 9. | Kt-B2 | Q-B2 |
| 10. | Q-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 11. | PQKt3 | B-Q3 |
| 12. | P-KKt3 | Castles |
| 13. | B-Kt2 | KR-K |
| 14. | QR-B | Kt-B |
| 15. | P-KR4 | Q-K2 |
| 16. | P-KKt4 | KKt-Q2 |
| 17. | P-Kt5 | P-B3 |
| 18. | Kt-Kt4 | QR-B |
| 19. | QR-K | P-Kt4 |
| 20. | Q-Kt2 | R-B2 |
| 21. | PxP | KtxP |
| 22. | KtxKt ch | QxKt |
| 23. | Kt-B3 | P-B5 |
| 24. | B-B2 | PxP |
| 25. | PxP | KR-B |
| 26. | B-Q3 | Q-R3 |
| 27. | Q-R3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 28. | Kt-Kt5 | Kt-B |
| 29. | R-K2 | R-K |
| 30. | R-Kt2 | P-Kt3 |
| 31. | K-B2 | P-Kt |
| 32. | BPxP | BxP |
| 33. | PxB | RxKP |
| 34. | K-Kt | QR-K2 |
| 35. | B-B | Kt-Q2 |
| 36. | Q-Kt3 | Kt-B4 |
| 37. | B-B2 | Q-Kt2 |
| 38. | QR-B2 | P-R3 |
| 39. | Kt-B7 | R-R4 |
| 40. | BxP | Kt-Q2 |
| 41. | Kt-Q6 | B-B3 |
| 42. | R-B7 | K-R |
| 43. | RxQ | RxR |
| 44. | R-B7 | R-Kt4 |
| 45. | PxR | Resigns |

## C. C. PEABODY AND F. S. KELLOGG WIN

Several matches have been played in the second and third rounds of the Massachusetts squash racquet championship tournament. R. B. Wigglesworth, Harvard Club, secretary of the State Association, moved into the third round, L. B. Harding, Boston Athletic Association, being forced to default. Other second round matches resulted in victories for H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club, who defeated P. E. Callinan, Harvard Club, and J. H. Hutchins, Harvard, who won from C. P. Clifford, Newton Center Squash Tennis Club.

Winners in the third-round matches include C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, who defeated H. C. Janin, Harvard; F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, who beat W. I. Badger Jr., Union Boat Club; R. C. Bray, Newton Center, who defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Association; Harold Plympton, Boston Athletic Association, who defeated K. L. Lindsay, Tennis and Racquet, and T. B. Plympton, Boston Athletic Association, who beat R. V. Wakeman, Neighborhood Club.

The Peabody-Kellogg match promises to be one of the outstanding contests of the tournament as these two players were former Massachusetts state champions. R. S. Smith, Harvard, defeated F. Crocker, Tennis and Racquet, in a first-class match.

## WASHINGTON AGAIN BEATS CALIFORNIA

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29 (Special)—The University of Washington basketball team won from University of California Saturday night, 28 to 22. It was the eighth consecutive win for Washington. E. L. Lewis '23 and J. L. Talt were the high point scorers with 10 points each. L. S. Nicholson '22 made four baskets from the center of the floor. Jefferson Larkey '22 and H. E. Sielk '22 guarded each other so closely that neither scored a point. Washington took lead from the first of the game, allowing the Californians only two field goals in the first period. The score at the end of the first period stood Washington 17, California 9. The summary:

| WASHINGTON | | CALIFORNIA |
|---|---|---|
| Lewis, lf | rg, | Eggleston, Thompson, Daubibt |
| Nicholson, rf | lg, | Lehane, Kincaid |
| Sielk, c | c, | Larkey |
| Crawford, lg | rf, | Talt, Coop |
| Bryan, rg | lf, | Coop, Butler |

Score—University of Washington 28, University of California 22. Goals from floor—Lewis 5, Nicholson 4, Crawford 2, Bryan for Washington; Talt 2, Lehane 3, Eggleston 3 for California. Goals from foul—Crawford 4 for Washington, Talt 6 for California. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—Tracey Strong.

## COURSE IN COACHING UNDER HUGO BEZDEK

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Jan. 29 — Pennsylvania State College is to offer a course in athletic coaching as a part of its summer session next summer. Hugh Bezdek, director of the department of physical education at the college, is to be in full charge of the work. He is to be assisted by C. W. Martin, track coach; R. C. Harlow, assistant football and boxing coach, and possibly B. M. Hermann, basketball coach, all of whom are regular members of the department of physical education.

The course will be of eight weeks' duration, and will take up the four main sports of football, baseball, basketball and track. The work will combine both theory and practice, and those who enroll will have lecture work as well as practical exhibition on the athletic fields. The course will open on June 26, which is the regular opening date for the summer session.

### CALDWELL ELECTED CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J., (Special)—C. W. Caldwell Jr. '25, of Yonkers, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Princeton freshman basketball team which has won six consecutive victories since the opening of the season. Caldwell prepared at Mercersburg Academy where he also played football and baseball.

### TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR WIN

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Special Cable)—In the First Division of the English Association Football League today Tottenham Hotspur defeated West Bromwich Albion by 3 goals to 0. In the Second Divison Coventry City defeated Port Vale, 3 to 1.

## CLASS A SERIES BEST EVER HELD

### Six Clubs Engage in Massachusetts Squash Racquet Race of 1921-22—C. C. Peabody Is the Best Individual Player

MASSACHUSETTS INTER-CLUB SQUASH RACQUETS

(Class A)

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Union Boat Club | 23 | 7 | .766 |
| Harvard University | 20 | 10 | .666 |
| Boston A. A. | 16 | 9 | .640 |
| Harvard Club | 13 | 12 | .520 |
| Newton Center S. T. C. | 4 | 21 | .160 |
| Tennis and Racquet | 4 | 21 | .160 |

The Class A series of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association interclub championship race of 1921-22 proved to be the best one that the organization has yet held. Six clubs were engaged in the competition, and it required an extra match to determine the Union Boat Club as the champion. Harvard University, which was competing in the championship for the second year, finished a close second after having been tied with the champions at the close of the regular schedule. Boston Athletic Association finished in third place, while the Harvard Club of Boston, the former champions, finished fourth. Newton Center Squash Tennis Club and the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club tied for fifth place.

Sixteen matches were played in all, each team meeting the other once, with an extra match for Union Boat Club and Harvard University. Each team was made up of five players. Of the team matches, Union Boat Club lost only one, and that was to the Boston Athletic Association. Boston Athletic Association also lost only one, and that was to Harvard University. Harvard University lost two, both to the champions. Harvard Club lost three; Tennis and Racquet lost to all but Newton Center, while the latter lost all of its team matches.

The standing in this association is decided on individual matches won by the clubs, and in this Union won 23 and lost 7, while Harvard won 20 and lost 10. Boston A. A. won 16 and lost 9; Harvard Club won 13 and lost 12; Newton Center and Tennis and Racquet each won 4 and lost 21. The record of all the matches follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Union B C | 4 | Harvard | 1 |
| Union B. C. | 4 | Harvard | 1 |
| Boston A. A. | 3 | Union B. C. | 2 |
| Union B. C. | 3 | Harvard Club | 2 |
| Union B. C. | 5 | Newton Center | 0 |
| Union B. C. | 5 | Tennis & Racquet | 0 |
| Harvard | 4 | Boston A. A. | 1 |
| Harvard | 4 | Harvard Club | 1 |
| Harvard | 5 | Newton Center | 0 |
| Harvard | 5 | Tennis & Racquet | 0 |
| Boston A. A. | 3 | Harvard Club | 2 |
| Boston A. A. | 4 | Newton Center | 1 |
| Boston A. A. | 5 | Tennis & Racquet | 0 |
| Harvard Club | 4 | Newton Center | 1 |
| Harvard Club | 4 | Tennis & Racquet | 1 |
| Tennis & Racquet | 3 | Newton Center | 2 |

Thirty-eight players took part in the championship, and Newton Center was the only club which went through the entire series with only five players. The Union Boat Club used only six.

C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club, present Canadian and former Massachusetts individual champion, led the list with a clean record of six straight victories. Four other players were undefeated, but three of them, F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club; C. A. Wakefield and G. W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Association, played in only two matches, and R. S. Townsend, Tennis and Racquet, played in only one. The full list and record of each player follows:

| Player and club— | W. | L. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club | 6 | 0 | 1.000 |
| F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| C. A. Wakefield, Boston A. A. | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| G. W. Wightman, Boston A. A. | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| R. S. Townsend, Tennis & Rac't | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| C. J. Lennihan Jr., Union B. C. | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| P. E. Callinan, Harvard Club | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| Harold Plympton, Boston A. A. | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| E. M. Hinkle, Harvard Univ. | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| M. P. Baker, Harvard Univ. | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| W. I. Badger Jr., Union B. C. | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Bartlett Harwood, Union B. C. | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| M. T. Wendell, Union B. C. | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| Malcolm Bradlee, Harvard Univ. | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| D. McK. Key, Harvard Univ. | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| R. E. Smith, Harvard Univ. | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| W. C. Bowditch, Boston A. A. | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| F. T. Wendell, Boston A. A. | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| R. B. Wigglesworth, Harvard C. | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| W. F. Howe, Union B. C. | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| E. S. Church, Newton Center | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| T. B. Plympton, Boston A. A. | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| R. A. Powers, Boston A. A. | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| H. B. Shaw, Tennis & Racquet | 1 | 3 | .250 |
| R. C. Bray, Newton Center | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| P. M. Goddard, Newton Center | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| P. B. Wharton, Tennis & Rac. | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| R. H. I. Gammell, Tennis & Rac. | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| C. J. Mason, Harvard Univ. | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| C. Harrington, Harvard Univ. | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| R. D. Sears Jr., Tennis & Rac. | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| R. W. Emmons 3d, Tennis & Rac. | 0 | 4 | .000 |
| H. K. Lindsey, Tennis & Rac. | 0 | 4 | .000 |
| O. T. Russell, Harvard Club | 0 | 5 | .000 |
| J. W. Cook, Newton Center | 0 | 5 | .000 |
| R. C. Cook, Newton Center | 0 | 5 | .000 |

## TORONTO DEFEATS McGILL AT HOCKEY

TORONTO, Jan. 29 (Special)—University of Toronto defeated McGill University in the second and last game of the local intercollegiate senior hockey season here Saturday by 7 to 3, placing them well in the lead with two victories, while Queen's and McGill are tied with one loss each. The amateur champions of Canada made several changes in their team, Sullivan replacing Langley in goal and giving a great display, while Hudson went to center in place of Carson, who was given a rest, and Westman played on the wing. This changing about of the team and the forced retirement of Brown during the game somewhat disrupted the team play of the local students and the game soon deteriorated into a series of individual rushes in which the stick handling and speed of the locals stood out.

McGill was the first to score, Flanagan netting the rubber after five minutes' play, and it took the locals a similar length of time to even the count, although they had much the better of the play. At the end of the first period the score was 1 all. Toronto had much the better of the argument in the second 20 minutes and ran in four goals, two or which were scored by Ramsay, the defense man who was playing on the right wing for a while. Each team scored twice in the last period, Flanagan getting both those for McGill on pretty individual rushes. The summary:

| TORONTO | | McGILL |
|---|---|---|
| Wright, lw | rw, | Flanagan, Lynch |
| Hudson, c | c, | Anderson |
| Westman, Plaxton, rw, lw | lw, | Dineen, Kent |
| Brown, Beattie, ld | rd, | McGerrigle |
| Ramsay, rd | ld, | Dempsey |
| Sullivan, g | g, | Stinson |

Score—University of Toronto 7, McGill University 3. Goals—Hudson 3, Ramsay 2, Beattie, Westman for Toronto; Flanagan 3 for McGill. Referee—Harvey Sproule, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## OREGON AGGIES DOUBLE WINNER

### Defeat Leland Stanford University Basketball Team by 37-to-24 and 25-to-14 Scores

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 29 (Special)—The Oregon Agricultural College basketball team added two more wins to its string of victories by defeating the Leland Stanford Junior University by 37-to-24 and 25-to-14 scores. Marshall Hjelte '24, Oregon Aggies center, was high point man in the first game and the outsanding star in both games. He made a total of 24 points in both games, 19 in the first and 5 in the second.

Capt. B. Stinson '22, Oregon Aggies forward, was high point man in the second game, with 12 points. B. Richards '24, left guard for the Aggies, played a stellar game during the series. Both games were fast. Oregon Aggies took the lead in both games and was never in any serious danger of losing it. The Cardinals and Oregon Aggies are now tied in the Pacific Coast Conference, both having lost two and won two games. The summary:

First Game

| OREGON AGGIES | | STANFORD |
|---|---|---|
| Fernly, A. Gill, lf | rg, | Richmond |
| Stinson, Lyman, rf | lg, | DeGroot |
| Hjelte, c | c, | Jansen |
| Richards, E. Gill, lg | rf, | McHose, Cleveland |
| Ross, lg | lf, | Davies |

Score—Oregon Agricultural College 37, Leland Stanford Junior University 24. Goals from floor—Hjelte 8, Fernley 3, A. Gill 2, E. Gill, Stinson, Richards for Oregon Agricultural College; McHose 2, Jansen 2, Richmond 2, Cleveland for Leland Stanford. Goals from foul—Hjelte 3, Fernley, Stinson for Oregon Aggies; Davies 10 for Stanford. Referee—Ralph Coleman, Oregon Aggies. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Second Game

| OREGON AGGIES | | STANFORD |
|---|---|---|
| A. Gill, lf | rg, | Richmond |
| Stinson, rf | lg, | DeGroot |
| Hjelte, c | c, | Jansen |
| Richards, lg | rf, | Pitts |
| Ross, rg | lf, | Davies |

Score—Oregon Agricultural College 25, Leland Stanford Junior University 14. Goals from floor—Hjelte 2, Ross 2, Stinson, A. Gill, Richards for Oregon Aggies; Davies 2, Jansen, Richmond, DeGroot for Leland Stanford. Goals from foul—Stinson 10, Oregon Aggies; Hjelte 3, Davies for Stanford. Referee—Ralph Coleman, Oregon Aggies. Time—Two 20m. periods.

## AURA LEE LEADING AT HALF-WAY POINT

ONTARIO HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aura Lee | 5 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 17 |
| Granites | 4 | 0 | 2 | 26 | 23 |
| Hamilton | 3 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 21 |
| Toronto Univ. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 19 |
| Kitchener | 1 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| Argonauts | 1 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 40 |

TORONTO, Jan. 29 (Special)—With the Seniors Ontario Hockey Association season half completed the race is the best that has been provided in years, and the champions cannot be determined as yet as there is a chance for any one of the six teams to win the honor of defending the Allan Cup in March. Each of the six teams meets each of the others twice, and while Aura Lee of this city are out in front at present with five wins and no losses, the remainder of the schedule is such that all of the teams have a chance to win the title. The rules provide that the first and second teams at the end of the regular season will play off in a home-and-home series for the championship, and the other five teams have now lost two or more games.

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## SCHOOLBOYS TO HAVE BIG MEET

### Interscholastic Swimming Championships to Be Decided at Princeton Next Month

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 29—(Special)—Princeton University is to have the honor of conducting the first annual National individual interscholastic swimming championships. The meet, the first of its kind in this country, is to be held under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association and the winners of the events will be considered the National interscholastic champions of the United States. The events will be held in Brokaw Pool on Saturday March 18.

To be eligible for the national meet an interscholastic swimmer must have placed in one of the sectional meets which will be held throughout the country by Northwestern University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, University of Southern California and Yale University. This ruling will mean that only swimmers of exceptional merit will be considered by the committee which is composed of Andrew Wilson Jr., Yale '13, G. K. Wight, Princeton '13, and Joseph Russel, University of Pennsylvania '16.

It is almost assured that every star schoolboy swimmer in the east will be entered in the meet and the competition should be very keen. The most prominent entry to date is probably that of Speer of Mercersburg Academy, who is the fastest preparatory school swimmer in the country in both the 50-yard and 100-yard dashes. In the former he holds a record of 24 3-5s. and he recently covered the latter distance at the Penn interscholastic meet in the remarkable time of 58 4-5s.

Other good men who have entered these dashes are Wright of Erie High School, former record holder for the 50-yard dash; Algar of Huntinston School, the leading New England swimmer; Kennedy, Shaw, and Tompkins, New York P. S. A. L. champions; and Hawkins, the fast Lawrenceville Academy sprinter. In the 220-yard dash, Hall of Poly Preparatory School, Brooklyn, and Smith of Erie High School are the two leading contenders. The former has gone the distance in 2m. 33 2-5s., while the latter is only 3-5s. slower.

In both the fancy dive and the plunge, entries have been made by comparatively new and inexperienced swimmers. Reynolds, who won the dive at the University of Pennsylvania interscholastic, is at present the leading entry in this event. The 100-yard back stroke, which has been added to the list, is a new event in the east, and little is known about the capabilities of the contestants from this section of the country. The west has some execellent entries.

C. B. Gwathney Jr. '23, assistant manager of swimming and water polo at Princeton, is in charge of the arrangements for the meet. To date he has sent out entry blanks giving the details of the meet and eligibility rules to 175 of the leading preparatory and high schools throughout the country. It is expected that entries will come from as far west as California and as far south as Texas.

### WILLIAMS ELECTS WITCOMBE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 29—W. H. Witcombe '23 of Mt. Vernon, New York, has been elected captain of the Williams College varsity soccer team for next fall. This will be the first time that Williams has played intercollegiate soccer football. An all-class team was organized last fall for the first time, but it did not meet teams from any other college. J. E. Durfee '23 has been elected manager and he is arranging a schedule.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

### Good Sales of Low-Priced Footwear of Good Quality Mark an Otherwise Quiet Market That Looks for Improvement

Considering the prevailing trend of mercantile affairs it is not surprising that the buyers' initial trip to the Boston shoe market for 1922 closed upon a small and disappointing amount of bookings for future needs. Exceptions there were, of course, as instanced in the sales of men's and women's low-priced shoes of good quality, such being ordered from two to four months ahead.

Southern merchants were troubled over the low price of cotton and the scarcity of money in rural districts, while the western shoe buyers complained of poor collections, dissatisfied farmers and a surplus of labor waiting for spring planting or industrial awakening.

Under such conditions but little business could be obtained, nor expected, but as they are more or less the same throughout the country there is little else to do than be ready for the change which is sure to come.

Samples were sold in the usual liberal manner so if spring's demand is normal manufacturers will benefit accordingly, but as the past two years have been so trying to all, some regard optimistic predictions as delusions.

Unpreparedness to meet the Easter demands is a marked feature, as the wholesalers have ventured but little beyond sampling, and as it requires four weeks to produce goods, urgent requests for early shipments of delayed orders cannot be satisfactorily complied with.

As the price of footwear is figured closely to the low quotations coming from a dull leather market, buyers of shoes are running no risks in anticipating their evident needs, as any further drop on values can be nothing more than negligible.

#### Packer Hide Markets

Late sales in the packer hide markets have been few, but at top prices. Those reported were:

| | Yr.ago Cts. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 3,000 Nov-Dec-Jan hvy nat cows | 14½ | 13 |
| 4,000 Dec-Jan lgt Texas steers | 14½ | 13 |
| 3,000 Dec-Jan ex lgt Texas steers | 13½ | 12 |

Some tanning packers have sent quite a lot of Dec.-Jan. branded stock to their tanneries, and though these were taken off the market they are not out in the sales column. The primary cause of the dullness in hide dealing is the delay of the packers in not fixing a price list on the pull-offs during the strike, commensurate with the damage done by inexperienced hands. There is, however, some indication that holders of such hides will soon offer terms which will clean out all such objectionables and start doing business in a normal way. As the grubby season is now at its height, and leather is still selling in a desultory manner or at cut prices for large lots, new quotations must come within the bounds of the perplexing situation which faces regular tanners before they will open up on deals of any size.

One strengthening feature is the small stocks of hides taken off prior to the strike troubles, there being but little offered beside heavy and light native cows. Those packers who were not disturbed by the strike have practically no desirable lots of any size and the kill is now down to a minimum. Frigorifico hides are dull, buyers are not disposed to chance a purchase when an import duty is apt to be declared any day.

Theoretically the hide market is in a strong position, but with no export business and leather hard to move in quantities, no prices for raw stock seem low to tanners, so trading waits.

#### Leather Markets

Boston sole leather tanners report a steady but light daily demand, sole cutters being quite aggressive at times. The call for union tannage now includes all weights, as heavy leather is well sold up. Prices are strong, but no advance has yet materialized. Steer backs sell from 50 to 47, cows 44 to 38, country backs 37 to 34. Offal active, prices unchanged. Oak tanned heavy steer backs 56 to 52, tannery run 50 to 47, light weights 46 to 40, sides 36 to 32.

The Philadelphia market is moving fair-sized blocks of oak sole at the above price range, including selected heavy finders' bends at 55 to 80.

Activity in the Boston calfskin market is spasmodic. Chicago tanners are shipping small lots daily, but offers for large blocks have too low a range of figures attached to tempt their acceptance. Quotations are in tune with conditions, but are no sure guide for prospective buyers. First quality chrome calf 45 to 40, seconds 38 to 35, also a very good grade 30 to 28; lower assortments 20 and less.

Boston side upper leather tanners are selling leather every day, but business lacks that earnestness which activity in the shoe factories reveals. It is still a buyers' market and probably a large operator could squeeze quotations quite a bit. Prime selected colored chrome sides sold fast week at 28 to 25. A good grade 24 to 20. Lower qualities from 18 down. Some first quality elk moved at 22, but fair selections brought from 20 to 14. Combination tonnage is easy, top grades selling at 20, odd lots 17 to 12.

As patent leather is a leading feature in the Easter modes, Boston tanners are in line for a fair amount of domestic business. Foreign orders have been falling off lately, overseas shipments being confined to old orders. Considering the depression prevailing in all lines of footwear, prices of patent leather are well maintained. Patent colt is quoted at 35 to 70. Chrome patent sides 40 to 30 and 27 to 22. Chrome patent kip 50 to 45. Patent kips, bark tannage, 27 to 24. Patent sides, bark tanned, 26 to 20.

There was quite an active demand for glazed kid in both the Boston and Philadelphia markets. Foreign business is light though not stagnant, small shipments going abroad weekly. The call for colors is improving; orders for spring low cut footwear show about 75 per cent are for browns in different shades. Prices, as a whole, are easy, but they have their limitations though quotations may vary. The following appeared in the sales of last week: Choice selected 3-foot and under skins 70 to 60, prime 3 to 4-foot skins 55 to 45, good clear speady skins have a wide range. 40 to 25 being noted, and a fair quality 20 to 15.

The future promises well and inside of 30 days trading ought to be nearer normal than it has been for two years past.

## MOVE TO ASSIST COPENHAGEN BANK

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — The Copenhagen Diskontobank and Revisionbank, with a share capital of 48,000,000 kroner, is in difficulties, having financed weak concerns with large holdings of German marks. The Minister of Finance has met the directors of the other Copenhagen banks to consider joint action to guarantee the depositors from loss.

Investigation showed that the bank had lost 50,000,000 kroner. The directors of the other banks agreed to continuance of the institution on condition that its share capital be reduced from 48,000,000 to 22,000,000, and its reserve fund from 16,000,000 to 2,000,000.

The Danish National Bank will guarantee a new share emission of 14,000,000 kroner, deemed necessary to cover the balance of the 50,000,000 lost. In banking circles it is believed that these measures will reestablish the Diskontobank and Revisionsbank on a sound foundation.

## KAFFIRS WAVER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 30—A breakdown in the negotiations to bring about an end of the strike of the miners on the Rand, which is now in its fourth week, caused Kaffir issues to waver on the stock exchange yesterday. It has been hoped that the conference would be successful. In the oil department cheerfulness was noted in spots. Royal Dutch was 34½, Shell Transport & Trading 4½, and Mexican Eagle 3⅞. Provincial support aided industrials, with the feeling optimistic. Hudson's Bay was 5 13-16.

The gilt-edged list was irregular but easier in the main. French loans were quiet but well maintained on an improvement in the tone of the Paris Bourse. Home rails were strong on dividend announcements. Dollar descriptions were featureless and unchanged. Argentine rails were firm, with a tendency to gain further ground. On the whole the markets presented a checkered appearance but trading was more active.

Consols for money, 52; Grand Trunk, 1½; De Beers, 10⅛; Rand Mines, 2; bar silver, 35⅝d. per ounce; money, 3¼ per cent; discount rates, short bills, 3⅝ per cent; three months' bills, 3 9-16 per cent.

### FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of January 25, 1922, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

| | Jan. 25 1922 | Jan. 18 1922 | Jan. 28 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 76.8 | 77.7 | 65.3 |
| New York | 89.6 | 87.8 | 38.3 |
| Philadelphia | 73.3 | 75.6 | 59.5 |
| Cleveland | 78.7 | 74.6 | 66.1 |
| Richmond | 46.7 | 45.9 | 47.4 |
| Atlanta | 51.6 | 48.7 | 42.0 |
| Chicago | 72.9 | 72.8 | 50.0 |
| St. Louis | 76.1 | 78.3 | 49.6 |
| Minneapolis | 64.4 | 64.2 | 39.9 |
| Kansas City | 63.5 | 59.2 | 40.0 |
| Dallas | 48.1 | 47.3 | 41.4 |
| San Francisco | 80.7 | 81.6 | 53.9 |
| Total | 77.2 | 76.0 | 48.0 |

### CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—Wheat prices turned upward today, closing quotations being about a point higher, with May at 1.19⅞ and July at 1.05¼. Changes in corn were slight, with May delivery at 54¼, July at 56¼. May rye 89¾b, July rye 80½, January pork 17.25b, May pork 17.55b, January lard 9.22a, February lard 9.92, March lard 10.05a, May lard 10.75b, July lard 10.50, September lard 10.70, January ribs 9.22, May ribs 9.42, July ribs 9.55b.

### CHILEAN LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

NEW YORK—The Chilean loan of £1,667,500, issued in London through M. Rothschild & Sons, has been largely oversubscribed. The issue price was 95, with interest at 7½ per cent. It is believed that the proceeds will remain in London at the disposal of the Chilean Government. Other Chilean foreign loans since January, 1921, aggregated $34,000,000, £825,000, $9,500,000 and $10,500,000.

### BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS

LONDON (Special)—Figures issued by the Treasury show a continued deficit, as follows:

April 1 to December 24—

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | £661,849,274 |
| Expenditure | 720,227,709 |

Corresponding period of previous year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | £376,849,840 |
| Expenditure | 816,765,587 |

## NEW YORK MARKET TREND IRREGULAR

### Last Week's Uncertain Movements Continued Yesterday, Strength of Foreign Exchange and Firmer Money Featuring

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Last week's irregular movements were continued in today's stock market session, downturns being in the majority. Strength of foreign exchanges, especially the British rate, and tighter money tendencies were the noteworthy features. Trading in stocks was light and professional. Oils were depressed, Standard Oil of New Jersey falling 5½ points. Shippings, motors and textiles strengthened toward the close. United States Liberty bonds were heavy and railroad bonds eased. Call money ruled at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 488,500 shares.

There was a slightly easier tone at the close: Atlantic Gulf 25, off 3½; Crucible Steel 59½, off 1½; Houston Oil 72, off 1; Mexican Petroleum 110⅛, off 1⅞; Midvale 29¼, off ⅞; Pan-American Petroleum 50½, off 1¼; Royal Dutch of New York 47¼, off 1⅝; Marine preferred 67⅞, up 1⅜; Canadian Pacific 124⅛, up ⅞.

A reactionary tendency was in evidence in the stock market last week, but price changes were for the most part not very great and no real weakness was shown. During the week the average price of 20 industrial stocks declined from 82.53 to 81.75, rails from 75.68 to 74.94 and coppers from 32.92 to 32.57.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending January 28, 1922, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

| Sales— | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27,100 Ajax Rub | 14⅞ | 13⅝ | 14 |
| 22,900 Allied Chem | 59½ | 57½ | 58½ |
| 13,000 Allis Chal | 44½ | *41 | *41¾ |
| 3,600 Am Ag Chem | 34¾ | 32 | 33⅞ |
| 2,500 Am Beet Sug | 37¼ | 35⅜ | 36 |
| 2,800 Am Bosch | 37⅝ | 35¼ | 35 |
| 73,700 Am Can | 38 | 33⅝ | 33 |
| 2,500 Am H & L pfd | 62 | 59½ | 59½ |
| 9,000 Am Ice | 89½ | 83½ | 89½ |
| 11,300 Am Int Corp | 41⅝ | 39¾ | 40¾ |
| 18,200 Am Loco | 108¼ | 104½ | 106 |
| 9,000 Am Smelt | 47⅝ | 45⅞ | 46⅛ |
| 9,200 Am Stl Fdrs | 33⅝ | 30¾ | 30⅞ |
| 34,900 Am Sugar | 68¼ | 63⅜ | 65 |
| 15,900 Am Tel & Tel | 117½ | 116½ | 116¾ |
| 21,600 Am Woolen | 84¼ | 81¼ | 81⅞ |
| 58,700 Anaconda | 50½ | 47⅝ | 47⅞ |
| 9,700 Atchison | 97½ | 95⅞ | 97 |
| 40,100 Baldwin | 97⅞ | 94¾ | 95¾ |
| 4,700 Balt & Ohio | 34½ | 33⅛ | 33⅜ |
| 29,400 Beth Steel B | 61⅝ | 59 | 60⅜ |
| 5,200 Burns Br A | 117½ | 115 | 116½ |
| 9,000 Can Pacific | 124⅝ | 122½ | 123¼ |
| 9,000 Cent Leather | 32⅝ | 31 | 31¼ |
| 20,700 Chandler | 60⅜ | 59 | 59⅞ |
| 33,300 Chile | 18¼ | 16⅝ | 17¼ |
| 57,000 Col Graph | 2⅞ | 1¾ | 2⅝ |
| 10,100 Col Graph pfd | 12¾ | 6⅜ | 11½ |
| 81,500 Corn Products | 104¼ | 98⅝ | 101¾ |
| 18,700 Cosden | 35¼ | 32¼ | 34 |
| 37,300 Crucible | 64 | 59⅝ | 61 |
| 19,900 Cub Am Sug | 20⅝ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 158,900 Davison Chem | 62⅝ | 53½ | 60¼ |
| 8,500 End-Johnson | 81 | 78¼ | 79⅞ |
| 76,200 Famous Play | 81⅝ | 78 | 78⅝ |
| 49,200 Gen Motors | 9 | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| 46,000 Gen Asphalt | 58⅞ | 55⅛ | 56⅝ |
| 5,000 Gen Electric | 144¼ | *141 | *142½ |
| 5,000 Goodrich | 38 | 36½ | 36⅝ |
| 4,000 Gt Nor Ore | 32 | 31⅝ | 31⅞ |
| 5,500 Gt Nor pfd | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73 |
| 91,300 Gulf St Stl | 78½ | 64 | 66¾ |
| 3,500 Houston | 75⅞ | 72½ | 73 |
| 4,100 Hupp Motor | 13½ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 3,100 Int Harv | 83¼ | 81¼ | 82½ |
| 11,200 Int Nickel | 12⅞ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 7,000 Int Paper | 50½ | 48⅝ | 49 |
| 7,300 Kelly Spring | 38¼ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 33,100 Kenn Copper | 30¼ | 28 | 28⅜ |
| 15,100 Keystone | 17¼ | 15½ | 16⅝ |
| 7,400 Lack Steel | 48⅝ | 45½ | 46 |
| 5,700 Lehigh Valley | 59½ | 58 | 58 |
| 2,300 Marine | 14½ | 14 | 14 |
| 25,600 Marine pfd | 67½ | 64¾ | 66½ |
| 12,300 Manati Sugar | 50 | 39¾ | 42¾ |
| 3,100 May Dept Strs | 108 | 104¼ | 108 |
| 65,500 Mex Pet | 114¾ | 110¼ | 112 |
| 3,700 Miami | 28 | 27 | 27⅜ |
| 46,000 Mid St Oil | 12¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 39,900 Midvale | 32 | 29½ | 30¼ |
| 2,700 Mo Pacific | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 3,800 Mo Pac pfd | 45⅝ | 44¼ | 44½ |
| 2,300 Mont Ward | 14⅜ | 13 | 13 |
| 3,300 N Y Central | 74⅝ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 29,900 New Haven | 16 | 14 | 15¼ |
| 33,500 North Amer | 56 | 51½ | 55⅜ |
| 9,900 North Pac | 77⅝ | 76½ | 76⅝ |
| 20,800 Pac Oil | 46⅞ | 45 | 45½ |
| 13,600 Pan Pet A | 52½ | 50⅝ | 51⅜ |
| 11,900 Pennsylvania | 34⅝ | 34 | 34⅜ |
| 5,800 Penn Seab | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 7,000 Pierce Arrow | 16⅜ | 15¼ | 16 |
| 8,100 Pierce Oil | 10¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 5,500 Pullman Co | 113½ | 111⅛ | 112 |
| 37,400 Punta Alegre | 39¾ | 36 | 36⅝ |
| 10,200 Pure Oil | 35½ | 33⅝ | 34 |
| 20,100 Reading | 74 | 71¾ | 72½ |
| 16,600 Remington | 32 | 27½ | 32 |
| 16,600 Replogle | 33⅝ | 30 | 31 |
| 19,200 Rep I & S | 55⅛ | 49¾ | 51¼ |
| 7,100 Royal Dutch | 51 | 50 | 50⅝ |
| 11,000 Sears Roebuck | 63 | 60⅝ | 62¼ |
| 18,100 Seneca | 18¼ | 16 | 17⅜ |
| 31,300 Sinclair | 20¼ | 18¾ | 19¾ |
| 14,600 So Pacific | 31⅞ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 4,100 So Rail | 18¼ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ |
| 6,500 St Oil of Cal | 95¾ | 92¼ | 93⅞ |
| 2,300 St Oil of N J | 179 | 175 | 178 |
| 2,500 St Oil of N J pfd | 115¼ | 114⅞ | 115 |
| 2,200 Stew Warn | 29½ | 26½ | 28 |
| 3,700 Stromberg | 40½ | 38⅛ | 39 |
| 107,600 Studebaker | 91¼ | 87¼ | 89⅛ |
| 7,800 Tenn Copper | 10¾ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 13,400 Tex G & Sulp | 42⅛ | 40⅝ | 41⅝ |
| 47,700 Texas Co | 45½ | 43⅜ | 44½ |
| 39,500 Tex & Pac | 28⅜ | 25⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 5,100 Tex P C & O | 25 | 23⅜ | 24⅛ |
| 10,900 Transcont Oil | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10 |
| 5,200 Union Oil | 19½ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 7,200 Union Pacific | 128⅜ | 126¼ | 127⅜ |
| 5,200 United Fruit | 129⅜ | 126 | 127 |
| 22,700 U S Food Prod | 8 | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 15,800 U S Rubber | 58⅛ | 52⅝ | 53¾ |
| 57,100 U S Steel | 86⅛ | 85⅛ | 85¼ |
| 9,400 Utah Copper | 64⅞ | 62¼ | 62⅜ |
| 33,900 Vanadium | 35⅞ | 33 | 33½ |
| 6,600 Va Car Chem | 31 | 29 | 30½ |
| 3,000 Va I & Coke | 87½ | 78 | 80 |
| 3,500 West Electric | 51⅜ | 50¾ | 50⅞ |
| 1,800 Woolworth | 147½ | 143½ | 144 |

*Ex-dividend.

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## DROP IN AMERICAN TRADE LAST YEAR

### Exports to Europe During 1921 Amounted to $2,000,000,000 Less Than in Previous Year

WASHINGTON—Exports to Europe during the past year fell off by more than $2,000,000,000 compared with 1920, while exports to South America declined by more than $300,000,000, according to foreign trade reports issued by the United States Commerce Department.

During the year 1921 exports to Europe aggregated $2,364,000,000, compared with $4,466,000,000 in 1920, while imports for the year aggregated $765,000,000, against $1,228,000,000 in 1920. For the month of December exports to Europe aggregated $155,000,000, against $388,000,000 in December, 1920, while imports for the month aggregated $73,000,000, against $67,000,000 in December a year ago.

Exports to South America for the year aggregated $273,000,000, compared with $624,000,000 in 1920, while imports from South America totaled $296,000,000, against $761,000,000 in December, 1920. Exports to South America in December totaled $16,000,000, compared with $67,000,000 in December, 1920, while imports for the month aggregated $27,000,000, against $36,000,000 in December a year ago.

Exports and imports by principal countries for December, as compared with December, 1920, follow:

France, exports, $17,000,000, against $38,000,000; imports, $11,000,000, against $12,000,000.

Germany, exports, $22,000,000, against $58,000,000; imports, $7,000,000, against $5,000,000.

Italy, exports, $15,000,000, against $32,000,000; imports, $5,000,000, against $4,000,000.

Great Britain exports, $69,000,000, against $139,000,000; imports, $24,000,000, against $19,000,000.

China, exports, $7,000,000, against $13,000,000; imports, $7,000,000, against $8,000,000.

Japan, exports, $31,000,000, against $18,000,000; imports, $40,000,000, against $15,000,000.

Argentine, exports, $7,000,000, against $23,000,000; imports, $4,000,000, against $9,000,000.

Brazil, exports, $3,000,000, against $19,000,000; imports, $13,000,000, against $9,000,000.

Chile, exports, $1,000,000, against $7,000,000; imports, $2,000,000, against $8,000,000.

Cuba, exports, $8,000,000, against $45,000,000; imports, $10,000,000, against $11,000,00.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Standard Oil Company of New York has reduced prices for kerosene for export in barrels 1 cent a gallon. The new quotations are 13 cents a gallon for white and 14 cents for water white.

Ontario Steel Products, quarterly of 1% on common, payable February 15 to stock of January 31. During the past year quarterly distributions of 2% were made on this issue.

German trade returns for the year 1921 show for the first time since the war an excess of exports over imports. This was apparently due to restrictions on the importation of food. The total imports aggregated 13,700,000,000 marks and exports 14,600,000,000 marks.

Credit for the exportation of $12,000,000 worth of cotton was furnished in 1921 by the New Orleans Edge Bank. The total amount of export financing done by the bank was $15,000,000, while $8,000,000 of acceptances are still outstanding.

There were more than 50,000 subscriptions to the new Anglo-Persian issues floated in London. Over £21,000,000 was subscribed for preference shares and £36,000,000 for common. Six hundred thousand ordinary shares were offered at £3¼.

A decrease of 9,000,000 yen since December 15 brought Japan's gold holdings December 26, 1921, to 2,092,000,000 yen, the lowest since November, 1920.

### COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Cotton futures closed steady today: March 16.12, May 15.90, July 15.63, October 15.24, December 15.15. Spot quiet, middling 16.45.

### RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in December amounted to 55,968 fine ounces, valued at £267,005, compared with 53,098 fine ounces, with a value of £305,656 in November.

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## MONEY STABILITY TO END DEPRESSION

### Yale Economist Tells London Students That Much of Responsibility for Conditions Is With Currency Fluctuations

LONDON (Special)—Students assembled in large numbers at the London School of Economics recently to hear the proposals of Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, United States of America, for remedying business depression. This was the second and last lecture given by the professor under the auspices of the London University.

The professor explained that in his last lecture he endeavored to show that money was unstable, the point being that we had not yet attained any monetary unit which for long periods of time remained stable. There was a definite instability in the basis of our economic system, an instability which was at the root of a great many evils. "If we want to blame anybody," Professor Fisher said, "we should blame the government for not taking steps to stabilize monetary units, for neglecting one of the great functions of government, namely, to stabilize money.

#### Reward of Thrift

"During and immediately after the war, the government was engaged in our country, and I think in England, in a propaganda to induce people to save, and the reward for thrift was taken away just as fast as it accrued, so virtually there was no interest in the saving. The law requires trustees to invest in what is called safe securities, but in a period of rising prices these are the securities which almost inevitably lose. If prices rise 5 per cent during a year, then in actual purchasing power a contract to pay 5 per cent is really a contract to pay no interest at all.

"If that were known in advance, the interest would be adjusted, but it seldom is known in advance. So that you may say, during the entire period of 1896 to 1920, there was no such thing as interest, there was no reward on thrift, there was no possibility for the so-called safe investor to make money, there was no chance for anyone to amass a fortune by lending at a low rate of interest."

Much laughter was occasioned by the professor's illustration that when prices were falling, they had to run like Alice "Through the Looking Glass," as fast as they could in order to stand still. On the other hand, he said, when prices were falling, they had to pay not only the rate of interest but also the appreciation of money. During last year business men in the United States of America had paid in terms of commodities, not the rate of interest they saw in the financial chronicles, but a real rate of interest of something like 50 per cent.

#### Policy of Banks

Putting it that way they could see why business men had found it very difficult to make both ends meet during that period. The policy of the banks had been not to adjust the rate of interest as the market really required. They were not complaining of the players in the game, but of the rules in the game. Just because people did not ordinarily realize that the rate of interest had been wiped out when prices were rising, just because they never thought of the dollar as changing at all, there was discontent.

Emphasizing his argument of government responsibility, the professor pointed out that in the United States of America, since May, 1920, there had been a fall in wholesale prices of 45 per cent and of retail prices 25 per cent, and that the fundamental cause was the abrupt way in which, under their federal reserve system, the rate of discount was raised in 1920 and maintained, the idea being—and it was a false idea—that they must get back to the so-called normal of pre-war. There was no normal price level. The idea of suddenly wrenching back price levels when they had reached the heights of 1920 to 1923, whilst it did bring about justice to contract parties who had entered into contracts before 1913, produced a frightful injustice to the much larger number who had contracted at these high price levels.

Consequently he held it to have been a very great mistake of policy of the Federal Reserve Board to have raised the rates of discount so high and to have produced this fall of prices. The Bank of England used to be criticized for changing its rate of discount so often. He thought the criticism was ill-founded. On the Continent the rate of discount was said to be more stable, but the more stable nominally they made their rate of interest, the more unstable it was really, because the fundamental factor in the real rate of interest was the change in the price level. The object should be to maintain price levels as stable as possible.

"What I fear is," the professor continued, "that in the immediate future we shall see another period of inflation. I know that the ordinary view is rather the contrary, but I think within a few months we shall see quite a definite rise of prices in the United States of America, and I think you will see the same thing here, and after that has been allowed to go on, perhaps for two years, we may have a secondary crisis, and then, by an all too late adjustment of the rate of discount, we could have a limitation of loans which will drag prices lower again.

"No one knows what the future has in store, and I am trying to see through the fog a little, and guessing as to what may happen. I think that the chances favor inflation in the next two years, and then deflation. That deflation may go on for a generation, because the production of gold has been cut off by the fact that it has lost half its value."

#### Remedy for Inflation

Coming to his proposals for remedying the evils, the professor said the countries that had not already done so should stop inflation. In order to stop inflation they must balance their budgets by reducing expenses on armaments, and some adjustment of their duties should be made. Secondly, each country must decide on the gold weight of the coin which henceforth they wished to have as their standard. Thirdly, each country that was still on a paper basis—and that applied to almost all the world—should attach itself to the gold standard countries. Fourthly, the great banks of the world should have the responsibility to adjust price levels and so prevent maladjustment of the price levels. Fifthly, they must stabilize the gold basis itself.

He would like to second Professor Cassell's motion to have a committee of experts of the leading nations of the world to exchange ideas, take evidence, and if necessary a year to study the problem, and then render a report which would have very much the same relation to the aftermath of this great war as the famous Bullion Report after the Napoleonic wars a hundred years ago. But before any plan for real stabilization could be effective, they must first educate public opinion, and in the United States of America for that purpose there had been established a Stable Money League under very good auspices. He understood that there was a willingness to do something of the sort on this side.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

| | Mon. | Sat. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling | $4.27¾ | $4.24½ | $4.8665 |
| Francs (French) | .0831 | .0819 | .1930 |
| Francs (Belgian) | .0794½ | .0783½ | .1930 |
| Francs (Swiss) | .1953 | .... | .1930 |
| Lire | .0457 | .0446½ | .1930 |
| Guilders | .3682 | .3670 | .4020 |
| German marks | .0049½ | .0050⅝ | .2380 |
| Canadian dollar | .95⅛ | .954 | .... |
| Argentine pesos | .3611 | .3637½ | .9650 |
| Drachmas (Greek) | .0440 | .... | .1930 |
| Pesetas | .1518 | .... | .1930 |
| Swedish kroner | .2525 | .... | .2680 |
| Norwegian kroner | .1580 | .... | .2680 |
| Danish kroner | .2010 | .... | .2680 |

### BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

| | Last week | Previous week |
|---|---|---|
| Coin | 1,008,700 | 1,007,100 |
| Gold | 995,400 | 995,400 |
| Bills | 1,548,100 | 1,762,900 |
| Treasury bills | 117,723,300 | 122,845,600 |
| Advances | 26,500 | 33,200 |
| Investments | 193,700 | 197,100 |
| State deposits | 3,997,800 | 4,667,700 |
| Private deposits | 13,891,300 | 17,468,600 |
| Treasury certificates | 5,283,200 | 3,940,300 |
| Securities | 6,054,000 | 7,330,200 |
| Circulation | 111,889,600 | 112,593,900 |
| Other liabilities | 1,718,900 | 2,090,400 |
| Bank rate | 5% | 5% |
| Loan bureau notes | 8,611,500 | 8,142,100 |

## AUSTRALIA TRIES COTTON PRODUCING

### Initial Experiment in Raising This Staple in Queensland Is Successful—Prediction for Great Future Expansion Is Made

BRISBANE (Special)—This tropical state will become one of the world's greatest cotton producers, if expert testimony and initial reports are accurate. Although the industry is in its earliest stage, the value of the cotton crops in Queensland this year will be £200,000, says one prominent grower.

The Australian Cotton Growers Association will land in Australia shortly a powerful airblast ginning outfit and has entered into arrangements for ginning the Queensland cotton crop. The outfit will be established in Brisbane in order to utilize the hydraulic wool presses available, but as the industry develops gins will be placed in other parts of this state.

About 80,160 pounds of cotton seed, sufficient to plant 13,360 acres, have been distributed in Central Queensland, which is peculiarly fitted for the crop, and about 47,300 pounds, representing 7885 acres, has been distributed in other parts of the state.

#### Samples Assess High

Samples of Queensland cotton have been assessed in England by the British Cotton Growers Association as 25 to 50 per cent higher than middling American, which is taken as a standard quality. The return per acre in Queensland has been 600 pounds of seed cotton per acre as compared with the American average of 479 pounds.

Behind the Queensland industry and the Australian Cotton Growers Association stands the British Government, which has promised assistance out of the appropriation of £1,000,000 for the encouragement of cotton cultivation within the Empire, and the states, particularly the Queensland Government which has given a guarantee of 5½ pence a pound for two years.

Mr. Crawford Vaughan, who is well known in America, has traveled more than 10,000 miles in Australia, investigating the cotton prospects and he is impressed with the great possibilities. His association, the cotton growers' body referred to, will aim at producing quality cotton in Australia, just as quality wool has been produced, and systematic and efficient methods are being kept in view. Although the industry here is just opening out, experiments have been conducted for five years, and it is claimed that as the result of these tests it has been shown that cotton can be picked in this country with white labor as cheaply as it can in the United States. Some of the objections once urged against white labor in the sugar fields of Queensland have been shown to be baseless, and the sugar harvests of Queensland today owe their existence to highly paid white labor.

#### Financial Aid From Government

The Australian industry is part of an imperial movement for the development of cotton growing within the Empire. The British Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation, upon which the Commonwealth has direct representation, is the body which has received from Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, £1,000,000 to assist cotton development under the British flag. This large sum has been supplemented by the cotton spinners of the United Kingdom to the extent of sixpence a pound on all cotton imported into Britain from countries within the Empire. These two funds will be at the service of the Australian grower. In addition the Australian Cotton Growers Association has asked the British authorities for a guarantee for five years, on cotton grown in the Commonwealth, of not less than 1s. 6d. per pound for lint, and the reply has been favorable.

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# COURT RULES FOR REVISED PETITION

## Receivership Proceedings Set Aside and Complaint Against Co-Operative Society of America Dismissed by Court of Appeals

CHICAGO (Special)—The complete text of the decision of the full bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the bankruptcy petition of William Hartman, Sarah Smith and Alec C. Friedman, against the Cooperative Society of America, in which Harrison Parker, N. A. Hawkenson and John Coe were named as alleged bankrupts, is printed herewith in full.

Up to the time of the rendering of the decision the Central Trust Company of Illinois, acting as receiver, had been in control of the assets and affairs of the society from October 7. In a preliminary report filed by its attorneys it was stated that due to the manipulations of Harrison Parker, chief trustee, only $16 of assets remained to be claimed by the 90,000 members who paid in over $11,000,000 for "beneficial interests." Vigorous denial of the truth of this report was made by Mr. Parker, who said the receiver failed to mention various valuable investments of the society.

The decision follows:

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals—for the 7th district.

October Term, and Session, 1921.

In the matter of Harrison Parker, N. A. Hawkenson and John Coe, alleged bankrupts.

Ditto, petitioners,

vs.

William Hartman, Sarah Smith and Alec C. Friedman, Respondents.

Original petition to review and revise orders of the District Court of the U. S. for the Northerin Dist. of Ill., Eastern Divis.

Before Baker, Alschuler and Page, Circuit Judges.

On August 3, 1921, respondents (hereinafter called plaintiffs) filed in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois a complaint to have petitioners (hereinafter called defendants) adjudged bankrupts. This complaint was superseded by the following amended complaint filed on August 19, 1921:

The petition of William Hartman, Sarah Smith and Alec C. Friendman, all of Cook County in said district, respectfully shows:

That Harrison Parker, N. A. Hawkenson, and John Coe, copartners trading as an alleged common law trust under the name of The Co-Operative Society of America, have for the greater portion of six months next preceding the date of the filing of this petition had their principal place of business in Chicago, in the County of Cook, State and district aforesaid, and owe debts to the amount of $1000; that your petitioners are creditors of said Harrison Parker, N. H. Hawkenson and John Coe, copartners, trading as an alleged common law trust under the name of The Co-Operative Society of America, having provable claims amounting in the aggregate in excess of securities held by them in the sum of $500; that the nature and amount of your petitioners' claims are as follows:

William Hartman is the holder of a certain certificate No. 5857, Class A, in the amount of $500, secured by a junior mortgage on real estate in Muskegon County, Michigan, the security for said indebtedness being of absolutely no value whatsoever; that said certificate is part of an issue of 400,000 beneficial interests of an expressed value of $25 each, and being in the aggregate the sum of $10,000,000; that the security under said junior mortgage is of the value of less than $20,000, and your petitioners charge that there is no equity whatever in said land available for your petitioners, and that your petitioners were induced to purchase said certificates by fraudulent and false representations, among which false and fradulent representations were that the allaged bankrupt was a going, prosperous organization making a profit, when in truth and in fact said alleged bankrupt was then insolvent, losing money very rapidly, and paying dividends out of its capital to its certificate holders.

Your petitioner, William Hartman, further shows that he was informed that the said Harrison Parker, John Coe, and N. A. Hawkenson, were to receive 4½ per cent of the net profits derived from the operation of the business of the said Co-Operative Society of America, when in fact the said Harrison Parker, N. A. Hawkenson, and John Coe have withdrawn large sums of money, as your petitioner is informed, approximately $35,000 per year, when the said Co-Operative Society of America had been losing large sums of money monthly in the operation and conduct of said business."

Then after describing the claims of Smith and Friedman in the same way, the complaint proceeds:

Your petitioners further represent that the said Harrison Parker, etc., copartners, etc., are insolvent, and that within four months next preceding the date of this petition the said Harrison Parker, etc., co-partners, etc., committed an act of bankruptcy in that they did heretofore, to wit, in the month of July, 1921, convey, transfer, conceal and remove the sums of approximately $2500 in cash by turning the same over to said Harrison Parker with intent to hinder, delay and defraud their creditors, said payment of said $2500 to said Harrison Parker having been made without any consideration.

"Wherefore your petitioners pray that service of this petition, together with a subpoena, may be made upon the said Harrison Parker, etc., co-partners, etc., as provided in the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy, and that they may be adjudicated to be bankrupts within the purview of said acts."

On August 20, 1921, defendants filed their answer denying all of the allegations of the complaint and challenging the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court on the following affirmative allegations in substance: That on February 20, 1919, Edith S. Parker, as grantor, conveyed certain property to the defendants as trustees of an express trust under the common law; that said instruments gave to defendants as such trustees the legal title to all the property and full power and discretion to manage and dispose of the same for 21 years, at the end of which time they were to account to all owners of beneficial interests in the trust estate; that the instrument contained the agreement of the grantor and of the trustees that strangers to the trust might become parties thereto by contributing money or property to the trust estate, and thereupon the trustees should issue to them certificates of beneficial interest entitling them to be fellow beneficiaries with the original grantor, subject to all the limitations of the instrument; that the only dealings defendants ever had with plaintiffs was to receive from plaintiffs contributions to the trust estate and to issue to them certificates of beneficial interests; and that plaintiffs, when they made their contributions, had full knowledge of the limitations of the trust agreement and of the nature and extent of the trust estate. Plaintiffs did not test the sufficiency of the affirmative defense by motion to strike out under Equity Rule 33, and such new matter stood denied under Equity Rule 31. Defendants on September 6, 1921, moved that the amended complaint be dismissed on the grounds that on its face it failed to show that defendants were subject to the bankruptcy statute and that plaintiffs had provable claims and that an act of bankruptcy had been committed by defendants. This motion was overruled on September 9, 1921, and the case was referred to a special master to take testimony and make findings of fact and conclusions of law. On September 17, 1921, defendants' motion to set aside the order of reference was overruled.

By this petition to review and revise, defendants question the act of the District Court in holding the complaint sufficient and also in ordering a reference to a special master.

Plaintiffs challenge our jurisdiction to entertain this petition to review and revise.

BAKER, Circuit Judge, after making the foregoing statement of the case, delivered the opinion of the court:

1. Jurisdiction of this court. If a defendant is confrontel with a complaint to have him adjudged a bankrupt, he may believe that the allegations of fact are false and his counsel may feel sure that the complaint fails to state a cause of action. In the District Court his counsel, formerly by demurrer and now by motion (but, because there are so many kinds of motions, it may be more convenient to call a motion that challenges the legal sufficiency of a pleading a demurrer), may present his views; and, if they accord with the views of the District Judge, the case is at an end unless the plaintiffs can produce a sufficient complaint; but, if the demurrer is overruled, the defendant must answer and may be subjected to a long and expensive trial with respect to the truth of the allegations before an adjudication is had. And if the defendant is adjudicated a bankrupt, his counsel on appeal under section 25a of the Bankruptcy Act may again urge his contention that the complaint fails to state a cause of action. But must he await the outcome of a trial before he can have an appellate review of that question?

If the complaint in bankruptcy proceedings were a bill in equity, the defendant prior to final decree could have no appellate review of the overruling of his demurrer. But in federal procedure concerning appeals in equity there is no statutory provision analogous to Section 24b of the Bankruptcy Act. In some code states it is deemed a matter of such vital importance to avoid a trial on a bad pleading that the interlocutory order overruling the demurrer is at once reviewable. Certainly a complaint in bankruptcy is so ominous a threat that Congress might well have intended that a defendant should not be subjected to a trial of the truth of the allegations before having a right to an appellate review of their legal sufficiency. Section 25a provides for an appeal from a judgment adjudging the defendant a bankrupt. Section 24b gives to the Circuit Court of Appeals "jurisdiction in equity, either interlocutory or final, to superintend and revise in matter of law the proceedings of the inferior courts of bankruptcy." These methods of reviews are mutually exclusive. Matter of Loving, 224 U. S. 183; in re Friend, 134 Fed. 778; in re Mueller, 135 Fed. 711. This means, for example, that if a defendant has been adjudged a bankrupt he may not choose between a review by appeal and a review by original petition, but must proceed by an appeal under Section 25a. If a defendant's demurrer to a complaint against him has been overruled, he has no right of appeal, although the end in view is an adjudication in bankruptcy, because the order overruling the demurrer is merely interlocutory. But Section 24b explicitly covers the legality of interlocutory orders in bankruptcy proceedings as distinguished from a controversy arising in the course of bankruptcy proceedings between the bankrupt estate and strangers, in which appellate review is provided for in Section 24a. In our judgment a review by original petition of an order overruling a defendant's demurrer to a complaint in bankruptcy proceedings is within the letter and the spirit of Section 24b. I re Van Horn, 246 Fed. 822; in re Dressler Producing Corporation, 262 Fed. 257.

The motion to dismiss the petition to review and revise is overruled. II. Sufficiency of the complaint. For the case to be within the restricted limits of jurisdiction in bankruptcy it was necessary that the complaint show, not by pleading the evidence on the one hand or the legal views of the pleader on the other, but by a clear and unequivocal statement of facts, that defendants were subject to the bankruptcy statute, that plaintiffs had the legal capacity to sue, and that defendants had committed an act of bankruptcy.

(1) In the first paragraph of the complaint there is an appositive clause describing defendants as "co-partners, etc.," and the prayer is that the defendants, again described as co-partners, "be adjudicated to be bankrupts"; while in the second paragraph there is an averment of false representation "that the alleged bankrupt was a going prosperous organization making a profit." At the one point the assault seems to be upon a plurality of named individuals; at the other upon a single organization. What theory of liability the pleader had in mind, it is impossible to discover from any statement of the facts. If defendants were partners, a clear, direct and unambiguous charge of the fact should have been made. What was meant by the adjective "alleged" in the phrase "an alleged common law trust?" If the alleged fact was the truth, if the only relationship between plaintiffs and defendants was that of beneficiaries and trustees of an express trust wherein the trustees had full title and control and the beneficiaries had no title and no control beyond appealing to a court to restrain waste and malfeasance, then the facts should have been pleaded so that a demurrer could test the question whether the bankruptcy statute impinges upon the otherwise exclusive jurisdiction of equity over trusts. If the adjective "alleged" was used in a questioning sense, implying that the relationship was not that of an express trust (In re Associated Trust 222 Fed. 1012), the complaint exhibits no basis of fact for the pleader's doubt. If the common law trust were a mere cover and sham, and if the true relationship between so-called beneficiaries and so-called trustees was that of associates, without personal liability, in an "unincorporated company" (in re Order of Sparta, 242 Fed. 235), the complaint fails to set forth facts supportive of that theory of liability.

This complaint, with respect to jurisdiction over defendants, is too indefinite to support an action in bankruptcy. Many of the possible inferences as to what the pleader intended are mutually destructive as contradictions; but neither defendants nor the court should be compelled to indulge in conjectures.

(2 Plaintiffs, in the second paragraph of their complaint, disclose that they are not creditors in the commercial sense of unpaid sellers or lenders. If they are creditors, they are so because they have causes of action on account of having been led by fraud into accepting contracts. Did they affirm or rescind? We are unable to learn from the complaint. If they affirm, the measure of damages is the difference between what they received was actually worth and what it would have been worth but for the fraud. There is no averment of the amount of that difference. If they rescinded, then they should have tendered back what they have received, unless it was utterly valueless, and thereupon they would have rights of action for what they paid. There is no averment of what they paid. At one point they allege that what they received was of "absolutely no value." At another they say they received proportionate interests in securities "of the value of less than $20,000."

Another defect, at least as grievous, is plaintiffs' failure to connect defendants with the fraud and to aver that plaintiffs believed and acted on the false representations.

This complaint, with respect to plaintiffs' capacity to sue, is insufficient.

(3) In the last paragraph preceding the prayer, the complaint charges that defendants committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring a sum of money to one of the defendants without consideration. Taking the complaint as being against partners, transference of partnership money to one of the partners (without consideration, and therefore to be held as partnership assets) could not be an act of bankruptcy.

Our conclusion is that the District Court erred in sustaining the legal sufficiency of the complaint.

III. Inasmuch as the present complaint is bad, and it can not now be known that plaintiffs will ever produce a good one, the order of reference should be canceled. Plaintiffs' capacity to sue and defendants' capacity to be adjudged bankrupts lie at the foundation of this proceeding. Even under the old rules, it was held to be erroneous to make a general reference without at first deciding whether there was any right to proceed. In re King, 179 Fed. 694. Section 18d of the Bankruptcy Statute directs that "the judge shall determine, as soon as may be, the issues presented by the pleadings. "Granting that this does not destroy the power to refer a bankruptcy case to a special master in an advisory capacity, attention should be paid to Rules 46 and 59 of the new Equity rules. Rule 46 contemplates that the testimony of witnesses should be taken orally in open court, and Rule 59 directs that "a reference to a master shall be the exception, not the rule, and shall be made only upon a showing that some exceptional condition requires it." In re Bartelson Co., 243 Fed. 1001. There was no such showing.

The petition to review and revise is sustained, and the District Court is directed to set aside the order of reference, and to sustain defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint (as the demurrer thereto), with leave to court to fix time and terms of filing an amended complaint.

# REVISION OF BANK LAWS IS PROPOSED

## The Five Million Dollar Loss of One Company Through Improper Investments Illustrates the Need of a Change

Investments, ranging from loans to finance an attempted corner of the California olive market to backing the operation of a chain of motion picture theaters, have been discovered in the grand jury investigation of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, leading the jury to the conclusion that the total loss incurred by the closed bank can be safely estimated at $5,000,000. Indications are that the stockholders are hopelessly bankrupt, and that the depositors face the prospect of regaining little or no part of their deposits.

The experience of this trust company, therefore, becomes a case in point in the light of the comprehensive report of the special commission on revision of banking laws filed Saturday. Closure of five "mushroom" trust companies as the result of unsound operation has given force to the conviction that banking institutions, being authorized and supervised by the State, should possess therefor a guarantee to the depositor that the institution can be intrusted with his savings. If the extent of state supervision is not sufficient at present, it is felt that it should be so extended that the granting of a charter means more in both responsibility and liability.

The special commission, in its recommendations, attacks this problem in a far-reaching manner. A number of proposals for the strengthening of specific laws now on the statute books are made. The suggested safeguards against recurrence of the recent situation, however, are in three outstanding recommendations. The commission proposes that a plan be adopted whereby the bank commissioner shall be kept in constant touch with the transfer of assets from one department of a trust company to another.

### Penalties Imposed

That penalties be imposed for violation of the banking laws, is the second major recommendation. These penalties would be in accord with the seriousness of the crime, but are felt to fill a need for a deterrent not now provided by law. In the third proposal, additional power would be granted the bank commissioner allowing him to enter a bank for the purpose of examination at any time that he feels conditions warrant. With respect to the maintenance of savings departments by trust companies, the commission expresses considerable doubt as to its wisdom, but does not propose cessation of the practice on the ground that it would too seriously disturb the general banking situation.

While not attributing the experience of the several banks closed in Boston to the existence under the same trust company management of savings and commercial departments, the commission does suggest that the two departments be allowed to effect transfer of assets on report to the commissioner. The commissioner would be given 30 days to order retransfer, and a penalty is provided for violation of the act suggested embodying this idea.

Among the other recommendations made by the commission is one under which banks would be required to furnish the bank commissioner a weekly statement of its reserves on each day of the week. This follows out, somewhat, the daily statement required by the Federal Reserve Bank of its members. Failure to make up its reserve to the point required by law within 30 days after notification by the commissioner would warrant his taking over the corporation and liquidating its affairs, under another proposed law.

Yearly audits by a public accountant approved by the commissioner of banks would be required under the provisions of another suggested law. Extension of the annual examinations by the commissioner at the expense of the State is recommended to include examination at any time he may feel conditions warrant. The commission seconds the Governor's stand that neither the Commonwealth nor any political subdivision thereof should have claim to priority on the payment of its deposits in a closed bank.

### Liquidating Expense

There is a bill before the Legislature under which the State would stand the expense of liquidating closed banks. It is urged on the ground that the Commonwealth has a responsibility in connection with the insolvency of the bank, and that the depositors should not be forced to stand the expense of a receiver.

"A tendency has been shown by legislation proposed in recent years," the commission's report, continues, "to enlarge the scope of the operations of cooperative banks and credit unions, by permitting them to embark upon a general banking business to an extent greater than originally contemplated. The commission is of the opinion that any such extension of the operations of these institutions would be unwise, and would be a further change in the original banking system of the Commonwealth which has proved its soundness in the past, and it believes that the best interests of all would be served by limiting the functions and operations of such institutions to the fields already provided for them.

"The commission feels that private and foreign banks and bankers should be brought under closer supervision of the commissioner of banks. There are many difficult and complicated problems growing out of this line of business, and the law relating thereto have not considered the subject in a comprehensive manner. The subject is so closely interwoven with the question whether the State wishes to undertake the regulation of large express and telegraph companies who receive money for transmission that it has been impossible for the commission to give this matter the attention and study it deserves. The commission feels that a careful and thorough revision of such laws should be made and recommends that this work be performed by the body which will be constituted to revise the laws relating to investments of savings banks and savings departments of trust companies, if its recommendations in that respect are considered favorably by the Legislature."

# WINTER ASCENT OF MT. RAINIER PLANNED

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 30—An ascent of 14,408 feet to the summit of Mt. Rainier will be started next Thursday by Jacques Bergue and Jean and Jacques Landry, in an effort to accomplish a feat which mountaineers say has not been attempted in winter.

The climbers will use especially made skis on the first part of their journey. The United States Army Signal Corps has arranged to send men to the base of the mountain and afford every possible means of communication.

# MUNICIPAL COAL YARD HAILED AS BIG SUCCESS

LINCOLN, Nebraska (Special) — Commissioner Charles W. Bryan, in charge of the municipal coal yard, established some months ago, says it has been a most effective regulator of profiteering. The coal sold comes from Franklin County, Illinois, and is a bituminous coal economically usable for domestic purposes.

Mr. Bryan says that at the present time 25 per cent of the citizens of Lincoln are being kept warm by coal from the city yard. He has sold 2752 different persons a total of $39,639 worth of coal in three months. This has cost $32,170 on board the cars at Lincoln, and has sold at $10.50 a ton, leaving an 81-cent margin for the city. This has been used to finance the operations of the yard, none of the $15,000 originally appropriated having been used.

This coal is now being sold at $9.90, which is nearly $5 below what coals of equal heating quality were being retailed in the city. Most of these competitive coals have been reduced in price, and other coals that the dealers could lay down here in competition have been sold at less than the city yard price.

Mr. Bryan estimates the saving to those who bought coal direct from the city at $5000 for each of the three months, and to this he thinks should be added the $3 a ton that city competition has caused other dealers to cut to their customers.

# NONPARTISAN HEAD FACES BANK CHARGE

JACKSON, Minn., Jan. 30—A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, today completed a 90-day jail sentence for violation of the Minnesota Espionage Law and was released. He was convicted of making speeches against the Selective Service Act.

He has promised to appear at Fargo, N. D., no Feb. 6, to answer a charge of complicity in the alleged embezzlement of $3000 by J. J. Hastings from the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo. Hastings, a former officer of the bank, which is now closed, is being sought at Seattle.


# HOTELS AND RESORTS

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HOTEL RUBENS
Victoria, S. W., facing Buckingham Palace. Residence of H. M. the King of England. Victoria 8600

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South Kensington, S. W., facing the Gardens of the Natural History Museum. Kensington 3800

HOTEL REMBRANDT
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Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c. Lunch 65c. (Sundays 75c)
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## ESTATE MEN WANT RENT LAW CHANGES

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special)—Amendments to the emergency rent laws intended to make the operation of the rent laws easier without removing any safeguards granted to tenants will be supported in the Legislature by the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, according to an announcement made on Saturday at the closing meeting of the winter session here.

These amendments, which were submitted to the Lockwood Housing Committee by the New York City, Long Island and Westchester real estate boards would eliminate apartment hotels from the rent laws on the ground of no shortage of such buildings, as the emergency exists now in medium-priced apartments and dwellings.

The board announced also its disapproval of further tax exemptions as well as the abolition of the personal property tax, and condemned legislation to permit the State or municipalities to compete in building and selling or renting homes.

The Lockwood committee was commended for its success in lowering building construction costs, and the board said that it would support legislation to compel insurance companies to invest more money in buildings.

The New York port authority plan for the development of the port of New York, and the recommendations of the legislative tax revision committee for standardization of tax assessment methods throughout the State were also approved, but the St. Lawrence ship canal project was condemned.

## INSURANCE REFORMS ARE TO BE PUSHED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—Insurance legislation will be one of the most important issues to come before the state Legislature, according to Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the Lockwood Committee, who has announced some of the reforms he will advise the Lockwood Committee to urge.

State supervision of all insurance rates; prohibition of stock gambling by companies; compulsory investment in real estate mortgages and elimination of all private interests from the field of workmen's compensation insurance are the chief items on his program. They involve, he believes, radical questions of policy affecting all kinds of insurance, as well as workmen's compensation.

Mr. Untermyer advocates stamping offices for examination of all policies, in order to enforce strict observance of rates and regulations, also legislation to compel all rating bureaux to admit mutuals and other companies operating under licenses from the State.

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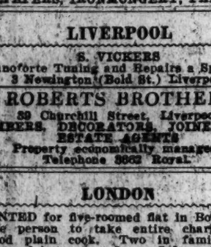

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# THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## "THE RATTLESNAKE"

"The Rattlesnake," by J. E. Harold Terry and Rafael Sabatini, at the Shaftesbury Theater, London. The cast:

Harry Latimer.....Milton Rosmer
Captain Mandeville.....Franklin Dyall
Andrew Carey.....J. Fisher White
Major Sykes.....Norman B. Cannon
Ralph Izard.....Lawrence Anderson
Captain Davenant.....Cecil Cameron
Colonel Harvey.....G. F. Thurstans
Sir James Gaspard.....Arthur Goullet
John Rutledge.....Edward O'Neill
William Moultrie.....Aubrey Mather
Lord William Campbell
Jevan Brandon Thomas
Hannibal.....Mr. H. Williams
Mr. Trevor.....Jack Skilton
Captain Lee.....W. Douglas
Lieutenant Shubrick.....John Dene
Ensign Laurens.....Edward C. Benfield
Captain Shenstone.....Christopher Foster
Mrs. Bewton.....Carrie Unett
Mrs. Ralph Izard.....Lesley Winter
Lady Gaspard.....Kate Carew
Lady William Campbell...Eleanor Street
Myrtle Carey.....Cathleen Nesbitt

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Special)—A wise axiom for the dramatist is: "Do not impose too great a strain upon the attention of your audience"; and that precisely is the mistake the joint authors of this latest romantic melodrama would seem to have made; they have allowed their ingenuity in elaborating a plot to eclipse the lucidity so essential to the three hours' traffic of the stage. In construction at least, the hand of Mr. Rafael Sabatini, the romancer, is more visible than that of Mr. Terry, the maker of plays.

The Rattlesnake is one of those heroes who is harmless unless provoked or molested. The play opens at Charlestown, on a June morning of 1774, two years prior to the Declaration of the American War of Independence. Harry Latimer, though faithful at heart to the American cause, has rashly laid himself open to strong suspicion of treacherous intrigue with the enemy; and he finds himself committed to three duels with American officers at dawn of the next day. Myrtle Carey, the woman of his heart, is also more or less compromised with him, and when in her anguish at the news of the impending combats she blurts out the fact that she is already Latimer's wife, suspicion against her deepens. Her father, the fanatical Andrew Carey, rages at the news, and promptly fastens upon Latimer another duel which takes place then and there. Carey's shot misses, and Latimer will not pull his trigger.

### American Revolution

The second act opens some five years later, when Charlestown, invested by the English, must fall within three days, unless relieved by the arrival of the French fleet or of Washington's army. An English spy, Captain Mandeville, who from the first has been Latimer's rival for the hand of Myrtle Carey, has made his way into Charlestown in the guise of a Quaker, where he is housed by Myrtle's father. It soon becomes evident that information of events within the city is being conveyed to the enemy, and suspicion again rests upon Latimer and his wife, against whom, when examined by the military authority, at an informal court-martial, the evidence seems to be conclusive. At the critical moment there appears upon the scene a travel-worn American officer. While bringing news of the prompt relief to the town, he announces incidentally that his dispatches have fallen into the hands of the English. Thus the mystery is elucidated, the leakage of news to the enemy explained, and the Rattlesnake and his lady are restored to freedom and happiness.

Now all this so briefly outlined here may sound simple enough; but the fact is that the tale, as told upon the stage, is neither clear, simple nor brief. The authors, we grant, have shown great ingenuity in so weaving together the threads of their plot that the audience are kept in the dark to the very end as to where the guilt lies and how the tangle of conflicting statements will at last be straightened out; but the process of doing so is so slow and intricate that many had lost interest in the solution long before it came. The play, to be frank, often verges upon the tedious. Almost the whole of the first act, and a large part of the second, were taken up with verbose explanations; and there was so much interrogation, interruption, intriguing and counter-intriguing between persons whose motives, actions and characters were seldom readily or wholly intelligible, that the house at times wearied of earnest efforts to determine exactly the relation of one stage puppet to another.

### Pictorial Interest

The whole needs to be clarified and compressed, and a little more sparkle would greatly help dialogue that lacks the vivacity and daring we usually associate with Mr. Harold Terry's work. Scenically, however, there is much to please the eye; the costumes and some of the groups are charming; and those who enjoy following out closely the intricacies of a plot to its culmination in strongly melodramatic moments will find here much to their taste; but those who insist that a dramatic story shall be simply, directly and lucidly told, had better take warning by these presents.

Some of the acting, moreover, was indifferent, and many times we were reminded of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's lament, delivered only the night before, over the careless diction permitted upon the stage today. Yet there were exceptions. That admirable actor, Mr. J. Fisher White, as Andrew Carey, used perfectly his beautiful voice and played with fine strength. Mr. Milton Rosmer, though sometimes a touch too stagy, put into his romantic Rattlesnake all the breadth and bravura that it calls for. Mr. Franklin Dyall, apparently, was more at home as the Quaker spy than as the American captain; and Mr. Edward O'Neill made of Rutledge, the Civil Governor, an effectively grim and bearish though robustic figure. We have seen Miss Cathleen Nesbitt better cast, but her charm and emotional power, especially in the third act, were of much service to the play.

The reception may be described as generally, rather than spontaneously, cordial. Mr. Fisher White, at the fall of the curtain, spoke a few words of thanks on behalf of the absent authors.

## THE WINNIPEG LITTLE THEATER

WINNIPEG, Jan. 25 (Special)—A group of public-spirited citizens of Winnipeg has formed an organization to be known as the Community Players, whose objects will be the development in Winnipeg of the Little Theater idea, and the encouragement of arts ancillary to the drama. Starting only a short while ago with no funds, the Community Players have interested a sufficiently large number of other citizens in the project and have obtained a sum which they hope will pay expenses during the season. The first play, "The Pigeon," by John Galsworthy, was presented in a local theater and met with considerable success.

"The Little Theater," said Alan Crawley, one of the leading members of the organization, "is a workshop of play, offering to every member of a community an active participation in a common interest of the community. We wish to present to the public the best English dramatic art, to design and make our own scenery and costumes, to produce our own electrical effects, in fact, to run a theater for the benefit of the people, with no financial profit in view.

"Our aims are to provide facilities for the production of plays written by Canadian authors and to produce dramatic works of the highest order; to lay the foundation for such a Canadian theater as will offer to Canadian players the possibility of acquiring and practicing their art in their own country, and under the direction and control of their own countrymen.

"In the Winnipeg Little Theater, the painters may design and build scenery and costumes and stage settings; the electrician may practice and develop the beauty from lights and darkness; the writer can produce his genius of thought and teach his lessons, and the beauty of our mother tongue be spoken by the actors for the enjoyment and education of the people. The opportunity for all craftsmen is wide in the theater workshop."

## F. J. M'CORMICK

DUBLIN, Jan. 10 (Special)—Of all the actors who have trod the Abbey Theater stage in Dublin, Mr. F. J. McCormick has proved the most versatile. No part seems to come amiss to him—mature, young, hero, lover, villain or what you will. He served his apprenticeship for the stage in popular Irish drama at the Queen's and elsewhere in Dublin, before joining the Abbey company, where for the past few seasons he has built up an enviable reputation as an actor of sterling qualities.

He played at the Abbey up to the end of the last season but owing to the theater remaining closed so long, sought an engagement elsewhere and accepted the rôle of the young lover, Jack O'Hara, in the successful comedy, "Paddy the Next Best Thing," on tour, and played in it in September at the Gaiety Theater when he visited his native city, Dublin, with Mr. Courtneidge's company. All who saw him act consider that he was wasting his great talent on this colorless character, instead of creating an endless variety of fine studies in modern Irish drama.

Diderot's description of an ideal actor applies to Mr. McCormick's work. It runs thus: "The actor who plays from thought, from study of human nature, from constant imitation of some ideal type, from imagination, from memory, will be one and the same at all performances, will be always at his best mark; he has considered, combined, learned and arranged the whole thing in his head; his diction is neither monotonous nor dissonant. His passion has a definite course—it has bursts and it has reactions; it has a beginning, a middle and an end. The accents are the same, the movements are the same; if there is any difference between two performances, the latter is generally the better. He will be invariable; a looking glass, as it were, ready to reflect realities, and to reflect them with the same precision, the same strength, and the same truth. Like a poet he will dip forever into the inexhaustible treasure house of nature, instead of coming very soon to the end of his own poor resources."

T. C. Murray, author of "Maurice Harte," "Birthright," etc., in speaking of Mr. McCormick, has said, "I have met few, if any, like him, who try to get to the heart of the author's meaning in studying a character. Most players merely learn the words, and take no pains to make a character out of them. Not so with Mr. McCormick. He delves and delves until he gets to the root of things. Hence, the great number of successes to his credit, and the very few failures, although his range of characters is almost unbounded."

Abbeyites will long remember McCormick in such parts as the Emperor in "Androcles and the Lion," and General Burgoyne in "The Devil's Disciple"—two character studies of subtle political humor. His Croaker in "The Good Natured Man"—a wonderfully finished study, his vivid and clever portrait of Canon Harold in "The Sert," and his romantic and graphically picturesque realization of the heroic young Prince in "The Golden Apple," are all memorable.

Reviewing the 60 to 70 parts he has played, the only one in which it could be said that he failed was "The Labor Leader," in which he was cast for a part he did not care for, and made the mistake of conveying to the audience his lack of appreciation. Yet it was this failure in Daniel Corkery's play that gave Mr. McCormick a great lesson, and which has ever since made him careful to give of his best in every rôle allotted to him, whether to his taste or not.

He is now a thorough artist, and it is sincerely to be hoped that touring in one part for an indefinite period will not rob the stage of one of the most promising and versatile of its younger players. All who have followed Mr. McCormick's career so far feel that he has it in him to reach the top.

## "MARJOLAINE"

### "Pomander Walk" Set to Music

"Marjolaine," adapted from Louis N. Parker's comedy, "Pomander Walk," music by Hugo Felix, book by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, lyrics by Brian Hooker; produced by Russell Janney at the Broadhurst Theater, New York City, evening of January 24, 1922. The cast:

Admiral Sir Peter Antrobus,
Albert G. Andrews
Jim.....Royal Cutler
Mrs. Pamela Poskett.....Daisy Belmore
The Rev. Jacob Sternroyd, D. D.,
Colin Campbell
The Eyesore.....E. L. De Brocq
Punch and Judy Man.....Paul Warren
Miss Barbara Sternroyd.....Mary Hay
Mr. Basil Pringle.....Maurice Holland
Jerome Brooke-Hoskyn, Esq.,
Lennox Pawle
Jane.....Merle Stevens
Mme. Lucie Lachesnais.....Nellie Strong
Nanette.....Olga Treskoff
Lieut. the Hon. Jack Sayle...Irving Beebe
Tom.....Irving S. Finn
Joe.....Addeson Youngs
John Sayle.....Worthe Faulkner
Mlle. Marjolaine Lachesnais..Peggy Wood

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Special) — When a musical piece comes along which is not just another there is occasion for satisfaction. This time there is joy in the experience, for copious quantities of those gentle qualities of entertainment which graced Mr. Parker's comedy have been preserved through the perils of its adaptation to the musical comedy stage. The adapters have gone farther than most of their kind in letting well enough alone. Pomander Walk's people have not been deprived of their charm by caricature; the plot, though too often interrupting the music, is still sturdy enough to stand on its own legs, and the dialogue is free of those gags and other comic paper fags which by most adapters are grafted upon original scripts to make them "snappy." They didn't have to push "Pomander Walk" over the footlights; and "Marjolaine" floats over as gently.

### Well-Liked Characters

On the strains of mellow music our friends of the Walk float back to us; the Admiral Sir Peter, blustering lord of his own quarterdeck until Mrs. Pamela Poskett deposes him; Dr. Sternroyd, with his nose buried in heraldry and his umbrella tucked under his arm; Brooke-Hoskyn, Esq., "Brooke, my boy—" just like that—swaggering his way from banquet to banquet; the Jack Sayles, father and son, the Lachesnais, mother and daughter, and their crisscross romance; and all the others beside that bewitching youngster, Miss Barbara Sternroyd. A merry lot, these, with songs that express their charm, sung almost all the time with the musicianly skill that characterized their writing.

Miss Wood revels in the rôle of Marjolaine, and the audience revels with her. Her lyric voice has the freshness of morning dew, sparkling with sunshine. She has the good judgment not to constrain its lyric quality within the limits of the dramatic, and now and then she bubbles over into a coloratura free of any sense of "This is a very difficult feat; see how easily I do it." And Miss Wood acts; her Marjolaine is as youthfully effervescent as her voice; and in one scene, where she tells her mother of her regard for Jack Sayle, she blossoms into high comedy acting.

### Miss Peggy Wood

Miss Wood knows how to share the spotlight with others. The "Don't-Don't-Don't" duet with Mary Hay was a clearcut and generous bit of artistic cooperation. This mite, Miss Hay, is a Barbara Sternroyd who occupies your attention almost constantly with the countless details of method which make up the charm of her individuality. She should not, of course, be permitted to sing yet, for her voice is not ready to stand the test. Yet this ingenuous unpreparedness enhances the vocal appeal of her Barbara; you feel that this is just about the way Barbara Sternroyd would sing, anyway, and you applaud for more. Also you wonder when a musical piece will be written for Miss Hay, and you hope it will be done before her voice has all the imperfections trained out of it.

Lennox Pawle's Brooke-Hoskyn is not required to sing more than a patter or two, this portly gentleman being more adept at posing, strutting, talking and, when highborn contempt is required, snorting. Mr. Pawle does them all with a flourish and great relish. The Sir Peter of Mr. Andrews is sufficiently roaring, but this is Sir Peter acted, not the Sir Peter we know himself. Mr. Faulkner's voice contributes much to the musical value of the piece, Mr. Beebe sings a bouncing sailor song with a rousing will, Miss Belmore is richly humorous as the Admiral's captor, and Colin Campbell, out of "The Better Ole," is Dr. Sternroyd, beyond a doubt.

The score is independent of jazz. Melodies and orchestration are above the common musical comedy quality of musical comedy, and there are times when they take on the characteristics of light opera, and wear them becomingly to light opera.

## FRANKLIN DYALL

### On Audiences, Acting and a Repertory Plan

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Special) — "You want me to tell you about my career?" said Mr. Franklin Dyall to a visitor from The Christian Science Monitor. "My career! Have I had a career? Oh, I know that I have now been on the stage for many years; but it seems to me that I am only on the verge of my career. All the years that have gone have merely taught me what a lot there is to learn; for every fresh play seems to open up new possibilities of expression, or a phase of life hitherto not met."

"Then, of course, each new audience is bound to teach you something," interrupted the visitor.

"No, I do not quite understand that. I have often heard artistes say it, but to me—unless one is playing comedy I cannot see what an audience has to do with one's work. I like to know they are there—and there in large numbers. But they do not affect my performance. If some one came and told me there was a fine house—although in reality there was an empty theater—it would not make my performance any different. A painter does not want an audience to enable him to paint; a musician does not want an audience to enable him to play. But, of course, with comedy it is a different matter. There one has to have an understanding with one's audience; and in farce also.

### Differences in Audiences

"Of course audiences differ enormously. One feels a quiet, sympathetic audience—one is disturbed by a restless non-understanding one. So that perhaps it may be said that an audience can make a performance impossible in a measure, and by sympathy and intelligence can allow one. But they cannot create what is not there. The more experience I have of audiences, the more I am impressed by the fact of an appreciation of higher work than is usually given them. And I believe at the present time we seriously underrate their intelligence and taste. I remember in 1918 when Mary Merrall and I had the Abbey Theater, Dublin. We had only our little savings by way of capital; yet we recklessly put on a play that we both liked personally, but which was not at all what is usually known as a box-office play. It seemed a rash experiment. But the little theater was packed nightly to see that play; and ordinary normal men and women! And our daring was rewarded.

"I am not a believer in elaborate photographically correct settings for plays. In the one I speak of we had only a plain gray casement cloth background. The dresses showed up delightfully—and the whole production cost under £50. Only the other day I was talking to a friend about Salvini in 'Othello.' 'What sort of a production did he give the play?' I asked. 'What type of scenery?' 'Scenery! I didn't notice the scene. All I saw was—Othello!' That is the one and only answer to all who think it necessary to lavish a fortune on stage settings. No setting, however rich, can compensate for the lack of acting; and if the acting is great and the play worth seeing—nothing else matters."

"Why is it that one sees so little of what one may call great acting?" asked the visitor.

### As to Great Acting

"There are so few great actors. There are hundreds of people on the stage—yes. But so many people mistake a liking for the art for an executive ability. I remember when I was a lad taking part in an amateur performance in which a professional lady was helping us. So impressed was she by my emotional power that she went to my father and told him it would be a criminal thing if he did not allow me to go on the stage. The night of the performance came—and I made about as big a failure as anyone could wish. The audience roared over my efforts. I simply had no technique whatever. Feeling? Tons of it—enough for a five-act tragedy. 'You must feel, to be able to act—to be able to act, you must not feel.' Paradoxical—yes. But with all the truth of paradox."

"And what are you going to do next?"

"I don't know. What I want to do is to establish in London a real repertory company. No, I do not mean a home for gloom and depression. Nor should I begin by saying 'This is not going to pay and therefore we must put up with inferior actors and only pay small mere living wage salaries.' The best will be quite good enough for me. I should run it on practical lines; not a fanatic's fad, but a common-sense, reasonable attempt to put on really interesting plays—plays that are a contribution to dramatic literature. Above all I would seek plays that are varied in type and degree, so that I should cater for all tastes—not merely for the somewhat precious patron.

### Public for Good Plays

"I want to appeal to the public at large—at all events the thinking public. And what a huge one that is! Where is it, you say? I will tell you. At home in its library. The average thinking man rarely goes to the theater. He prefers to stop at home. Sometimes a sensible manager realizes this and puts on a play which he knows will appeal to our apparently 'booky' friend. But the latter has been cheated so often. He is wary. He is not to be caught. Then some friend tells him of the good news. He is skeptical but eventually goes to see. Alas, he often finds that the manager has waited for him for so long that all the capital has been spent, and the play has had to be withdrawn. Well, these men must be told that there is a theater for them always whenever they want to go. I am convinced they will rejoice and flock in thousands. The manager will be happy, the actors satisfied and well off, and the world all the better for it.

"But this, of course, means a certain amount of capital. And with theater rents as they are now! But there is a certain little theater I wot of . . . No. Wild horses shall not drag the name from me. And if I told you—you would laugh. We shall see—when the necessary capital comes along.

"What are the qualities necessary to make up a great actor?" said the visitor.

"That is a difficult question. To begin with, one must have a certain 'something'; what it is, I know not. You have it or you haven't. It's something inside. One should have moral qualities—intellectual, spiritual. Above all one should have experience of life. One must rise superior to what may appear to be failure. A great thing to my way of thinking is to get rid of one's 'ego'—vanity—what is it? But it is something which I am sure must be eliminated. I know one quite good actor; but the ego is in excelsis. Be humble—sincere—and simple. 'Simplify—simplify,' says Thoreau.

"An actor's career! It is one of the most uncertain in the world. We may think we are on the high road to success and—lo; the next moment we find ourselves connected with failure after failure. Or perhaps a long period of enforced idleness, ironically known as 'resting.' The only thing is to go on cheerfully working, hoping, and hanging on to one's ideals; knowing that sooner or later success will come."

## SHAKESPEARE IN AUSTRALASIA

AUCKLAND, Dec. 20 (Special)—The ambitious program of playing Shakespeare's plays in New Zealand and Australia has been announced by Allan Wilkie, and is now in process of execution. Both countries are lacking in Shakespearean productions, and indeed high-class drama of any kind.

The theatrical business is mostly in the hands of a combine, which has for its motto "What the public wants," or what the combine thinks the public wants. Pantomimes, musical comedies and revues are lavishly staged and played to crowded audiences, and melodramas have been imported. The popularity of the moving pictures has also affected the demand for the classical drama and good modern plays. Shakespearean performances are few and far between, and many of the best works of contemporary English playwrights are not seen in Australasian theaters.

The taste for modern comedy seems to have fallen away. Thirty and 40 years ago there were probably more performances of good plays than there are today. In Auckland, for example, the largest town in New Zealand, a whole generation passed between professional performances of "Julius Cæsar" and "Macbeth." Your correspondent saw "Julius Cæsar" 30 years ago, produced by the American actor George Milne. It was not again played in Auckland until Mr. Allan Wilkie staged it in his Shakespearean season this year.

Mr. Wilkie (who is supported by his wife, Miss Hunter-Watts) is an English actor and has been in the dominions for some years, playing all kinds of parts from melodrama to modern English comedy and Shakespeare. Some little time ago he established himself in New Zealand with the intention of playing good modern comedy. Lack of public support drove him back to Shakespeare, and he formed the idea of playing Shakespeare on novel lines and seeing whether the Australasian public would maintain a permanent organization for the production of all the works.

Nothing so ambitious has ever been attempted in these colonies. Mr. Wilkie remarks that Samuel Phelps produced 33 of the plays and Sir Frank Benson's tally is 31, but he hopes to do better. He has made a good start, for in the 10 months he has produced 10 plays, and is preparing several others. Australia and New Zealand have given him promising encouragement in his task. Mr. Wilkie makes a special appeal to schools and students, and in many places men and women prominent in the educational and art world have helped him, and the newspapers have given special prominence to his work.

The secret of his method of production is rapidity and simplicity. He contends that the appeal of Shakespeare has been overlaid with mystery, and blunted by teaching in which too much stress has been laid on grammar, philology and "various readings." Moreover, interest has been chilled by over-elaboration in production. He stages the plays as they are written, with few "cuts."

The simplest of scenery is used. Costuming is correct and beautiful. For scenery curtains are used for the most part—side and back—which enables the scenes to be changed in a few seconds. These dark curtains often produce an effect much more beautiful and impressive—because they leave something to the imagination—than the carefully painted and expensive "sets" to which the public has grown accustomed. This was particularly noticeable in "Macbeth," which also gained enormously through being taken with only one interval.

This practice of Mr. Wilkie's of having only one wait in the performance enables the audience to follow the story with much closer attention than it can under ordinary conditions of staging. The thread of beauty, the appeal to the imagination, are not being continually broken, not only by the obtrusiveness of the setting, but by frequent intervals. Such methods of speed and simplicity must be much nearer to the conditions for which Shakespeare wrote the plays than the elaborate staging which marks the average Shakespearean production.

Mr. Wilkie is not a great actor, and his company, measured by good English and American standards, is second rate, but they give impressive performances of several of the tragedies. They acted nine plays in a fortnight in their Auckland season. "Macbeth"—a really thrilling performance—was played in two hours and a half.

Mr. Wilkie is now preparing several new productions, including "King John," "Richard III," and "Romeo and Juliet." He is playing in Australia and hopes to be back in New Zealand, as part of a regular itinerary, before very long. He and his wife are wrapped up in their work. They are deep students of Shakespearean literature, of which they possess a fine collection. As they take up the lesser known plays, their task becomes more difficult, for stage tradition is not nearly so easy to come by as in England. Mr. Wilkie is starting a quarterly magazine to be devoted to Shakespeare and Shakespearean criticism. He is enlisting the support of all the Shakespearean societies in Australasia, and hopes to make the journal a center of Shakespearean study and interest.

## THEATRICAL NOTES

"The Rose of Stamboul," with Donald Brian, Tessa Kosta, and Jim Barton in the cast, is to succeed "The Chocolate Soldier" at the Century Theater, New York.

George Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah" is to be produced in three parts, each part to run one week at the Garrick Theater, New York City, the weeks beginning February 27, March 6 and March 13. Miss Margaret Wycherly has been mentioned as the Eve of the second episode, George Gaul as Cain and Napoleon, and other important parts taken by Claude King and Albert Bruning. Philip Moeller is supervising the production and Frank Reicher is directing the rehearsals of the first section. Lee Simonson is making the sets. The Theater Guild of New York is making the production.

"Troilus and Cressida" has just been put on for the first time in Tzech at the Vinchrady Theater in Prague. The experiment, although somewhat daring, has proved a success and is attracting large and deeply interested audiences. The main reason is that Jaroslav Kvapil, the producer, is a man of remarkable imaginative gifts, and with a special predilection for the fantastic appeal of the particular drama he happens to be studying. In "Troilus and Cressida" his ideas on dressing and mounting Shakespeare are distinctly novel. Thus, while his Hector and Ajax adopt the more or less conventional costume associated with such characters by stage producers all the world over, his Nestor is Druidical, his Achilles is Elizabethan, and his Troilus is simply a normal Trojan youth of the period. Yet the mixture of styles and ages is never incongruous or arbitrary. It is thought out with care, and has an appointed part in the general scheme of the production as a whole. Other English dramas translated into Tzech are also down for production in Prague. The list includes Marlowe's "Edward II," Shelley's "Conci," and Galsworthy's "Strife."

Some of the London theaters are setting a good example in introducing fine specimens of pictures and furniture and art treasures generally into their vestibules and lounges, etc. It is really a revival of a very old custom, for in the far off days of Vauxhall Gardens a number of Hogarth studies were always on view. At a later period Sir Henry Irving made the Lyceum something of a treasure house; and the corridors and saloons were enriched with a number of good paintings and prints and tapestries, as was also the case at Drury Lane. Not to be outdone in this direction, Tree made portions of His Majesty's Theater rather resemble an antique shop. Thus, armor and Louis XIV furniture were to be seen in the foyers and public rooms, and portraits and designs hung on every wall. When, however, these were put up to auction the other day, they fetched very little. At the Globe Theater (of which Miss Marie Löhr is the lessee) there are displayed some valuable canvases from the brush of Val Prinsep, R. A., and the Little Theater has a collection of pictures which is continually being changed. All this is a commendable sign, and shows that the managements concerned are endeavoring to cater for the entr'actes in a manner which will satisfy the more refined tastes of their audiences.


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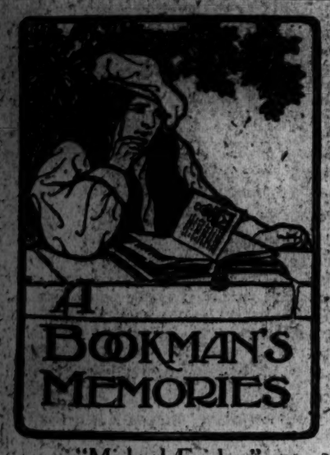
# THE HOME FORUM




## "Michael Fairless"

When a modern book reaches a forty-eighth edition, I, as a Bookman, interested in the ways of the reading public, as well as in the thoughts of authors, sit down and read it carefully to discover, if possible, the meaning of these 48 editions.

I had read "The Roadmender" before. I read it in 1902 when it was first published, a modest little book in a green cover, and if anyone had said to me, "Do you think it will sell a quarter of a million copies in 19 years, and that there will be Large Paper Editions, and Editions de Luxe, illustrated, and copies on vellum, all sorts of copies cheap and costly?" I should have answered, "'The Roadmender' is a nicely written little book, showing a great faith, and a great love of nature, and nice people who love nature and who have a firm faith in the final triumph of good will like it very much. For the author is sincere. She loves God, and all living things down to the smallest gentian, and she expresses herself in poetical prose, that carries the reader along in happy companionship if he is not in a hurry, and when he has finished it he puts the book down in a glow of cheerfulness and pride, for he has been given a sight of the unconquerable spirit of the author."

All this I should have said, but if I had been asked point blank, "Will this book sell a quarter of a million copies, and run through 48 editions, and show no sign, at the beginning of 1922, of having exhausted its popularity?" I should have answered, "It's an intimate, helpful book, and if I were an idealistic publisher I might like to publish 'The Roadmender' but I should expect to lose money by it."

That just shows how wrong I should have been, and how difficult it must be to be a successful publisher.

### The Bright Side

"The Roadmender" was first issued in 1902 as by "Michael Fairless," and each edition has borne that name; but it did not require any great perspicacity to discern that the author was a woman, a young woman, and that she was an invalid, and that she lived a rich inner life, and that her joy in the things that are not seen was so consistent and so buoyant that no disability ever affected her. She had a marvelous gift of looking on the bright side of everything, losing sight of the gloom because of the light that shines behind it.

For years the secret of her identity was well kept. This was intentional. Those who had charge of "The Roadmender" after "Michael Fairless" had passed away, desired that her personality should be hidden from the public gaze. The book contained her message. There was nothing else to tell.

### The Search for "Michael Fairless"

But as edition after edition of "The Roadmender" was called for, and the name "Michael Fairless" became widely known, paragraphs began to appear in the papers guessing at her identity, and articles were written by literary pilgrims, with Sherlock Holmes attributes, who, with the landscape descriptions in "The Roadmender" and certain topographical features as guides grew warmer and warmer as children say in their game, in regard to the locality of the "Michael Fairless" country. One investigator, more successful than the others, stated in an article full of feeling and reverence for "Michael Fairless," that, although they know it not, passengers in a daily motor-coach ride from Brighton stop at a village which is in the very neighborhood of "The Roadmender" country.

All this is, of course, but of extraneous interest. Those who care for literature know that a book, like a play, is "the thing," and that is really all that matters. I am telling the story because it shows how deeply interested all sorts of men and women were in "The Roadmender" and its author, even years after the book had been published. As the guesses continued, and as some were wrong, a little volume about "Michael Fairless" was issued by "those who know." But for present purposes I copy out the "Foreword" to the forty-eighth edition which tells all that need be known:

### The Roadmender's Country

"The country amid which Margaret Fairless Barber ('Michael Fairless') wrote 'The Roadmender' is that central part of Sussex drained by the river Adur, perhaps the least known of the three main rivers, Ouse, Adur and Arun, which breach the South Downs. From Chanctonbury Ring to Ditchling Beacon the Downs belong to the Adur, and this is the country of 'The Roadmender.' Here, from under the 'stunted hawthorn,' the eye looks down on the one side to the 'little church' on the Weald, and on the other to the more distant 'to and fro of the sea.' Over all this Wealden valley the 'long grey downs' keep watch, and on the inland side a constant companion of the roads is the spire on 'the monastery where the Bedesmen of St. Hugh watch and pray.'

"Michael Fairless wrote Parts I and II of 'The Roadmender' in a farmhouse at Mock Bridge on the Adur near Henfield, and here . . . she lay writing 'The White Gate,' looking out over the 'pasture bright with buttercups where the cattle feed.'"

The book is divided into three sections: "The Roadmender," "Out of the Shadow," "At the White Gate." The first section gives the title to the volume, and I remember my disappointment that the Roadmender did not continue his commentaries until the last page. The other two sections are beautiful, full of a radiant and refreshing philosophy, but one is so interested in the actual Roadmender that one misses him, even though the same optimism inspires the following chapters. They are reminiscent rather than actual.

### Really a Stonebreaker

Of course there was no real Roadmender. The idea is symbolic, a delicate, literary artifice. And he is not really a Roadmender at all. He is a stonebreaker. Every pedestrian and motorist has seen the Ancients who sit on a heap of stones by the roadside breaking the flints with a hammer. John L. Macadam, a Scottish engineer and inventor of the system of macadamising roads, laid down the rule that every stone should be broken small enough to pass through a finger ring, or was it a curtain ring?

There never was such a Roadmender as the spiritual imagination of "Michael Fairless" has given to us; never such a Roadmender who so loved and understood nature, and had so clear a vision of reality behind the phantasmagoria of the material world. And the book has flashes of subtle humor too; see the dialogue with a real roadmender who stopped for a gossip, and with the parson who paused to lecture and who remained to bless. The book begins:

"I have attained my ideal: I am a roadmender, some say stonebreaker. Both titles are correct, but the one is more pregnant than the other. All day I sit by the roadside on a stretch of grass under a high hedge of saplings and a tangle of traveler's joy, woodbine, sweetbriar, and late roses."

### Gazing Out to Sea

And on Sundays, her day of rest, she would lie flat on a height, gazing out from the top of the downs to the sea:

"The hours pass, the shadows lengthen, the sheepbells clang; and I lie in my niche under the stunted hawthorne watching the to and fro of the sea, and Æolus shepherding his white sheep across the blue. I love the sea with its impenetrable fathoms, its wash and undertow, and rasp of shingle sucked anew."

It is not difficult to understand why the public has taken "The Roadmender" to its heart. For it is a book written from heart to heart. Could "Michael Fairless" have written another book? Who knows? I do not. This small volume stands as a proof of the statement that every one has one book in him or in her, if they but have the gift of expression. "Michael Fairless" had it radiantly; and it is most satisfactory to know that a book of this kind, not much reviewed in its early years, not much discussed, has found a public of 250,000 people, and more.

"The Roadmender" is a triumph for beauty, hope and sincerity. C. R.

## Gladstone to His Son

With respect to philosophy, I do not know what may be best according to modern fashions at Oxford, nor do I know what number of books you should take up. But, as far as the value of the books in themselves and for discipline of the mind are concerned, I should recommend you as three books Aristotle's "Ethics" and "Politics" and Butler's "Analogy." You should also read and know Butler's Sermons. I should think you ought now to begin the "Analogy," or the "Politics," if not both. I would read little at a time, making sure that you thoroughly understand and possess everything as you go along—not that the two are the same, for the "Politics" will call more upon memory, the "Analogy" upon thought.—Gladstone to his son at Oxford.

## Wheat Sways Heavy, Oats Are Airy

Wheat sways heavy, oats are airy,
Barley bows a graceful head,
Short and small shoots up canary,
Each of these is some one's bread;
Bread for man or bread for beast,
Or at very least
A bird's savory feast.

—Christina Rossetti.

## In Canada

At the close of the day, we stood again about a quarter of a mile beyond the falls, on the brink of the precipice which forms the wall of the cañon. The sun was sinking, a great red ball of fire, beyond the tree tops far along the river valley. Fluffy, silken clouds were hovering, golden, in the last rays of sunlight, and darker clouds beyond formed a background of purple.

As far as eye could see, lay the rolling country, thickly wooded, although in places the ravages of fire were all too plainly visible, leaving naked hills, which seemed to blush as their seared brown tops reddened in the sunset glow.

Far into the distance through the valley, wound the shimmering stream, as it glided along into turbulence, here to melt into the shady darkness of a bend, there to reappear again, a silver line, which seemed to come and go, even as the flickering stars, when the twilight is deepening.

Below us lay the camp, the smoke lazily curling from the evening fire; the tents nestled amongst the fresh, green poplars had an air of coziness, a fitting substitute for the comforts of the home, or even the luxuries of a palace.

Immediately below lay the steep-walled cañon, one hundred feet down the rushing waters of the cataract. From far up the river came the waters of the rapids, plunging madly onward, to be divided by a huge rock, around which they rushed to meet again at the falls, a seething, boiling mass of foam and spray, and to plunge a second time to a still lower level. Repeating this again and again, they at last pass out of the cañon, deep and silent, into the broadening river beyond.—"In Canada's Wonderful Northland," W. Tees Curran and H. A. Calkins.

## A Candidate Intrudes

(A letter from Cowper)

We were sitting yesterday after dinner—the two ladies and myself—very composedly, and without the least apprehension of any such intrusion, in our snug parlor, one lady knitting, the other netting, and the gentleman winding worsted, when to our unspeakable surprise, a mob appeared before the window, a smart rap was heard at the door, the boys halloed, and the maid announced Mr. Grenville. Puss was unfortunately let out of her box, so that the candidate, with all his good friends at his heels, was refused admittance at the grand entry, and referred to the back door, as the only possible way of approach.

Candidates are creatures not very susceptible of affronts, and would rather, I suppose, climb in at a window than be absolutely excluded. In a minute the yard, the kitchen, and the parlor were filled. Mr. Grenville, advancing toward me, shook me by the hand. As soon as he and as many more as could find chairs were seated, he began to open the intent of his visit. I told him I had no vote, for which he readily gave me credit. I assured him I had no influence, which he was not equally inclined to believe, and the less, no doubt, because Mr. Ashburnham, the draper, addressing himself to me at the moment, informed me that I had a great deal. Supposing that I could not be possessed of such a treasure without knowing it, I ventured to confirm my first assertion by saying that if I had any I was utterly at a loss to imagine where it could be, or wherein it consisted. Thus ended the conference. Mr. Grenville squeezed me by the hand again, kissed the ladies, and withdrew. . . . He is very young, genteel and handsome. He has a pair of very good eyes in his head. . . The boys halloed, the dogs barked, puss scampered; the hero, with his long train of obsequious followers, withdrew.

## So When I Talk of Acting

This decline of the drama is a thing on which I feel deeply and bitterly; for I am, or I have been, something of an actor myself. I have only been in amateur work, I admit, but still I have played some mighty interesting parts. I have acted in Shakespeare as a citizen, I have been a fairy in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and I was once one end (choice of ends) of a camel in a pantomime. I have had other parts, too, such as "A Voice Speaks From Within," or "A Noise Is Heard Without," or a "Bell Rings From Behind," and a lot of things like that. I played as A Noise for seven nights, before crowded houses where people were being turned away from the door; and I have been a Groan and a Sigh and a Tumult, and once I was a "Vision Passes Before the Sleeper."

So when I talk of acting and of the spirit of the Drama, I speak of what I know.

Naturally, too, I was brought into contact, very often into quite intimate personal contact, with some of the greatest actors of the day. I don't say it in any way of boasting, but merely because to those of us who love the stage all dramatic souvenirs are interesting. I remember, for example, that when Wilson Barrett played "The Bat" and had to wear the queer suit with the scales, it was I who put the glue on him.

And I recall a conversation with Sir Henry Irving one night when he said to me, "Fetch me a glass of water, will you?" and I said, "Sir Henry, it is not only a pleasure to get it but it is to me, as a humble devotee of the art that you have ennobled, a high privilege, I will go further——" "Do," he said. Henry was like that, quick, sympathetic, what we call in French "vibrant." . . .

So naturally I am a keen friend and student of the Drama: and I hate to think of it going all to pieces.

The trouble with it is that it is becoming a mere mass of conversation and reflection; nothing happens in it; the action is all going out of it and there is nothing left but thought. When actors begin to think, it is time for a change. They are not fitted for it.—Stephen Leacock, "The Decline of the Drama."

## Great Thoughts

Great thoughts in crude, unshapely verse set forth
Lose half their preciousness, and ever must
Unless the diamond with its own rich dust
Be cut and polished, it seems little worth.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

### A Study of Perfection

Culture is a study of perfection.—Matthew Arnold.

*Canadian landscape, by J. E. H. MacDonald.* In the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

## "Waiting on the Lord"

IT HAS not yet been generally learned that the kingdom of heaven is not to be taken by violence, but rather is gained only through scientific right thinking, an experience which in no small degree necessitates what the ancients described as "waiting upon the Lord," in a calm and abiding confidence. Through the study of Christian Science the cogent precepts and practices of Christ Jesus are being brought into a new light; and it is being learned that only by seeking first God's kingdom and His righteousness can there be gained an understanding of scientific waiting and its altogether desirable results. As this understanding is acquired and followed there appears that certainty of peace which alone satisfies. "All things," declares a well-known American poet, "come round to him who will but wait," a saying carried an important step further in the French proverb, "All things come to him who learns how to wait." A host of beneficiaries of Christian Science are learning through its teaching exactly how to wait, and they count this among the very important blessings resulting from its patient study. They are also finding that in proportion to the right application of this knowledge are their efforts truly successful, for by each individual experience they are advanced along the road toward the gaining of the true understanding of God and His Christ. Students of Christian Science are constantly discovering that mere activity, however purposeful it may seem to be from the standpoint of material sense, unless it be based upon scientific right thinking is without permanent value.

Now scientific waiting does not at all imply passivity—mental inactivity which connotes dullness—but rather an abiding in the assurance of the presence of divine Mind, and the activity of those right ideas which unfold God's perfect plan and purpose. It is found that this mental attitude is wholly possible of attainment by those who are really striving to enter into the presence of spiritual good through self-immolation and humility. In this process the merely human desires gradually fall away and personal will and wish are subordinated to the government and guidance of God. No more does scientific waiting bespeak a state of idleness or mental sluggishness such as has been exploited by those who, quite unaware that divine Mind is the source of all action, would seek, through complete withdrawal from the activities of the world, an opportunity to contemplate God and His attributes. With this inaction Christian Science has nothing in common. On the other hand, by recognizing that causation is mental and spiritual, there is revealed the understanding how first of all a rightful purpose and desire must be gained in order to bring out true activity, which fulfills the divine order. When it is understood that man as the expression of Mind is governed by God's spiritual, perfect law, and mankind strives to yield itself as the servant of that law, waiting is rewarded by resultant activities whereby human affairs become orderly, purposeful, Christianly and successful. This waiting on the Lord is indeed to a good purpose.

No careful student of the Bible can fail to be impressed by the numerous admonitions as to the necessity of waiting upon the Lord and the firm assurance, if it be done in obedience and humility, of the due reward of such waiting in true blessedness. Isaiah emphatically declared, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength;" while the Psalmist was so impressed by the all-importance of the waiting attitude that in a score of instances in his songs of joy and thanksgiving he enjoined upon his people this prime necessity. With equal assurance and with perfect clarity Mrs. Eddy writes on page 254 of Science and Health, "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." And right here Christian Science proves its practicality, for not alone does it point out the necessity for scientific waiting but it leaves no doubt about its method of accomplishment. On page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy states, "The student of Christian Science must first separate the tares from the wheat; discern between the thought, motive, and act superinduced by the wrong motive or the true—the God-given intent and volition—arrest the former, and obey the latter. This will place him on the safe side of practice. We always know where to look for the real Scientist, and always find him there."

All too frequently has the serious mistake been made of waiting upon error rather than upon the Lord, that is to say, of waiting for "something to turn up," for the play of circumstances of which one believes himself the victim, and from the untoward effects of which he knows no escape. This obviously is not the true idea of waiting. Christian Science teaches that man and the universe are governed by God, and in proportion as that government is manifested is mankind rightly governed. An example of the wrong sense of waiting is found in the story in John's Gospel of the man ill of an infirmity for thirty-eight years who had long waited for relief by the Pool of Bethesda. When Christ Jesus spoke to this impotent man the word of God, the waiting was no longer upon a false hope but upon the power of the Lord; and he was immediately healed, and walked away. So humanity, believing in the reality of sin and sickness, is not waiting upon the Lord with a faith which develops into understanding, but with faith in false gods—superstitions—for the appearance of some supposed angel, who troubling the dark waters of mortal mind, may heal its woes, relieve its sufferings, wash white its sin-soiled robes and usher it into the kingdom of heaven.

Christian Science is demonstrating that only by waiting with the faith which understands true activity is the power of divine Love revealed. True waiting results in the appearing of the Mind of Christ, Truth. This is the method which accomplishes the only true success. But, one may say, "There are times and seasons for such results; they are not possible at all times." Christ Jesus, as recorded in the Fourth Gospel, answered this query in a way that all may heed. "Say not ye," he declared, "There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." The harvest of good works is ever ready for the disciple equipped with the sickle of understanding, to be garnered, not at some far-off future day, but now. All who "wait upon the Lord" may become joyous workers in the field of human affairs, binding up the sheaves of good deeds. On page 55 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing." This perfectly describes the method and result of scientific waiting.

## To Be Good Readers

Well, Gentlemen, whatever you may think of these historical points, the clearest and most imperative duty lies on every one of you to be assiduous in your reading. Learn to be good readers,—which is perhaps a more difficult thing than you imagine. Learn to be discriminative in your reading; to read faithfully, and with your best attention, all kinds of things which you have a real interest in, a real not an imaginary, and which you find to be really fit for what you are engaged in. . . . —Carlyle.

## Hark, the Hours

Hark, the hours are softly calling,
Bidding Spring arise,
To listen to the rain-drops falling
From the cloudy skies. . . .

—Adelaide Procter.


SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1922

# EDITORIALS

## The Wisdom of a Court

THE conclusion of what is known as "the Christian Science case," in which was involved the control of the Publishing Society which directs the publication of The Christian Science Monitor and other church periodicals, is of notable importance not only to the parties immediately concerned but to all religious and charitable organizations. For in the successive legal decisions by which this controversy has been brought to a just and equitable conclusion, interpretations of the law have been given which assure the present administrators of funds held in trust for charitable purposes, and equally philanthropists who may in future devise funds for such purposes, that the courts will cut through any legal technicalities which may be set up to embarrass the executors of the trust, and construe the rights and powers of all involved with specific reference to the intent and purpose of the creator of the trust.

The Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has never for a moment failed to recognize the great and far-reaching importance of the issues involved in this case. To the learned justices it was never an ignoble struggle for control of a great ecclesiastical organization. Personality was eliminated from the problem as it was studied on the bench. The court clearly discerned back of the apparently trifling and fleeting issue of the identity of the Trustees, the menace to a world-wide organization for the combating of error and the alleviation of human ills. The prolonged deliberation which preceded the decision by which the validity of the Manual of The Mother Church was upheld as the basic and fundamental law of the Christian Science organization was evidence of the gravity and understanding with which the Court discharged its task.

That it should have required more than two months of additional litigation to give practical effect to that decision has clearly been no less amazing to the Court than to the Field which has so eagerly awaited the news of the return of the periodicals to their proper control. Justice Crosby, whose patience and scrupulous fairness have been manifested throughout the hearings, was thoroughly justified in his condemnation of the prolonged lapse from harmony and in his insistence that the trustees "should be men who at the same time are willing to work in harmony with the Directors in the conduct of this great Church." And in his final remarks to counsel he expressed once more the spirit of the decision of the full bench in upholding the Church Manual when he said, "I do not overlook the character of the men, the kind of men whom Mrs. Eddy thought originally should be appointed."

Christian Scientists will see in these successive decisions formal judicial recognition of the foresight of Mrs. Eddy in formulating the plans for the continued government of the Church she founded. Her guiding hand and her authority are as definitely recognized and maintained as though she were present in the flesh. And others, not themselves Christian Scientists, cannot fail to applaud the painstaking investigation, and the far-seeing and logical reasoning by means of which this honorable Massachusetts tribunal has established a precedent which will be of incalculable benefit to executors and beneficiaries of public trusts in long ages to come.

## Christianity in Business

SOME of these times it will be generally recognized among business men and institutions that the most practical, profitable way of conducting their business is on a genuinely Christian basis. It will be learned that the Golden Rule, so long looked upon by them as a merely beautiful theory, is also a workable, valuable guide in all transactions with their fellow men. In a few notable instances it already has been tested, to the great advantage of those putting it into actual practice. There is no doubt, either, that many Christian business men, whose activities are not so well known to the general public, have long since been using Golden Rule methods in the conduct of their business with profitable results.

The American Cast Iron Pipe Company, at a recent meeting of the board of directors, announced that the teachings of Jesus Christ are to be the "ruling principle of the business." In practical application of their announcement the directors stated that their platform would include these planks:

"A reasonable living wage to the lowest paid workman.

"Constant employment to every member of the organization.

"An actual application of the Golden Rule to all relations between employee and employer."

It is not difficult to foresee a solution of the ever recurring Capital-Labor problem should all business concerns adopt a similar policy. Labor difficulties would melt away as quickly and completely as darkness disappears with the rising of the sun. The Capital-Labor question has been one of the biggest and most expensive problems mankind ever has had to contend with. Strikes and unemployment resulting from disagreements and misunderstandings between employer and employee have worked untold hardships and have been a big factor in the high cost of living.

It may be argued that the Capital-Labor question is too complicated and involves too many selfish interests on part of both employer and employee to meet a ready solution on any basis. It may be admitted that it is a gigantic question and one which has baffled all previous efforts toward its solution. But it is not beyond remedy. Other big world problems have been adjusted completely and satisfactorily. A few short months ago one would scarcely have believed that the great accomplishments of the arms conference at Washington could possibly have been achieved in view of the supposedly selfish interests of the nations concerned. And yet in the brief space of a few weeks international understandings have been reached that will at least help to make war improbable, and establish peace as the normal state of the world.

To bring about a lasting peace between Capital and Labor the question of wages and hours of work must be approached in a true Christianly manner by both sides. Suspicion and greed must give way to a desire to do the right thing regardless of the immediate outcome. A few more examples such as that of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, and that of the A. Nash Company of Cincinnati, clothing manufacturers, who have achieved notable success by the adoption of Golden Rule methods in their business, may lead to an awakening throughout the commercial world that will result in early peace between Capital and Labor. An industrial armistice should be signed at once.

## Truth and Right Always Win

WHILE a certain reaction from the high anticipations which attended the inception of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament is becoming apparent, it is easy to overestimate its importance and significance. Usually after great enthusiasm comes a moment of quiescence. Always in the course of a great work there comes a period of doubt, of fatigue, of hesitation. The French have a proverb, "It is always the first step that counts," and it does count, though often the later steps are taken with so much hesitation and difficulty that it seems hardly worth while to have taken any at all.

In so great a task as that undertaken by President Harding and Secretary Hughes it was inevitable that the moment of questioning and of doubt should arrive. Not in a day, nor in a month, nor by a single speech, however brilliant, is this foolish civilized world of ours to be cured of the evils which attend civilization. It might be thought that nothing more than an opportunity to take common counsel would be needed to impel a group of nations standing at the verge of bankruptcy to enforce mutual economies in expenditures for war. But the event is showing that however strong an impelling force common sense and financial prudence may be, fear is stronger than both combined.

Fear alone furnishes the pretense at justification which the honest advocates of militarism offer. Fear in turn is the subtle and sinister weapon which the mercenary proponents of militarism employ to coerce others to do their will. Incredible as it may seem, there are those who think to find material profit in keeping the world on the brink of war.

Discipline has kept the rank and file of the armies and navies of the various nations silent, though naturally the quiet and steady influence of opinion in the armed services is against any limitation of armaments. The manufacturers of arms and munitions, the builders of submarines and dreadnaughts, the profiteers in all the innumerable varieties of war-time services and supplies are less cautious. From them emanates much of the sneering depreciation of what the Conference has accomplished.

Curiously enough—though after all the phenomenon is not peculiar to this issue—those who have contemplated from the viewpoint of the highest idealism this attempt to restore sanity to the world are, in many instances, cooperating with those who, from the basest motives, seek to defeat it.

It is from the idealists that proceeds the sneer that the Conference has attained only the lame and impotent conclusion of "scrapping a few obsolete battleships." That the ships are far from few, and further still from obsolescence is of no import to those extremists who condemn the Conference because it was for the limitation rather than for the annihilation of armaments. With them are aligned those who can see in this winter's work at Washington only an attempt to filch the glory of advancing enduring peace from the leader who first advocated the League of Nations, and an effort to attain the substantial ends sought by that League without accepting its form. It is but a sorry patriot who urges that the effort to limit armament by conference and agreement be scornfully set aside, because the earlier effort to attain world-wide peace through the operation of a League of Nations was most unhappily and unworthily defeated.

However ignoble their motives, these various forces operating upon public opinion are beginning to create the impression that the Washington Conference has accomplished nothing of importance.

The contention is wholly unwarrantable. The mere fact that the Conference was held; that a government which had refused to enter a League of Nations was still ready to enter into international agreement to a similar end, and that the nations which had been rebuffed by our repudiation of the Versailles Treaty were still ready to respond to our invitation to settle world problems in a different way, is of vital importance. The measure of the immediate reduction of naval force is generous, and the ten years' naval holiday will bring appreciable relief to the sorely burdened taxpayers of Christendom. The quadrilateral treaty for the maintenance of peace and order in the Pacific will, when operative, remove the only menace to peace with which Great Britain, Japan and the United States, at least, are now confronted.

Moreover, the moral effect of the Washington Conference will infallibly be felt in all the complications which beset Europe today. The Americans may not sit in the economic conference at Genoa, but already it is urged that unless the reforms demanded at Washington are effected by the nations upon whom they are pressed nothing can come of that conference. Rates of exchange cannot be stabilized, nor monetary systems placed upon a sound basis, while militaristic expenditures prevent nations from living within their means.

Discouragement over the present status of the great work undertaken at Washington is a passing phase. No undertaking of such apparent value to the well-being, prosperity, and happiness of mankind can fail. The carpers and the critics always have their day in court but the ultimate victory always rests, as it will in this instance, with truth and right.

## Sir Ernest Shackleton

THE QUEST, Sir Ernest Shackleton's stanch craft, with which there has been associated in the public thought almost as much of the romance of peaceful conquest and adventure as with her gallant commander, goes onward toward the Antarctic. He who was the inspiration and the director of the expedition has yielded his command and is returning, albeit unwillingly and undefeated, to the home land he so courageously and so hopefully left. It matters little to him, perhaps, that the welcome which will greet him will fall on unhearing ears, and that the plaudits and the pomp which an admiring world accords to those it loves and seeks to honor will be empty and meaningless to him. Who shall say that the real Shackleton, the man who never knew defeat, is not still calmly and bravely watching the course of his ship, and mayhap silently commanding its crew as it draws nearer and ever nearer to the invisible goal which has so long and so insistently lured him?

How clearly does the passing of Sir Ernest Shackleton emphasize the fact that the world, in its estimates of men, adheres to no fixed rule, no standard of measurements. Neither in length of years nor in the volume of worldly riches is the tribute to his achievement to be phrased, magnified, or limited. How could such a standard be adapted to such a career? There are no words of common usage which can be set down as a eulogy or as a tribute to Shackleton. He was a man apart, a hero in his own right, a conqueror without an army, a crusader without one of those causes with which biographers and historians are wont to glorify the pages of even the simplest record dedicated to undaunted consecration to a cause. And yet there is but one standard by which he and all others, of greater or less achievement must be judged. It matters little, after all, what the absorbing, the insistent call may be, so long as the end sought is constructive, and not destructive. The important consideration is the way the thing is done, the courage, the perseverance, the honesty of purpose which are the actuating motives. Upon such a foundation there may be builded an enduring volume filled with sincere tributes to Shackleton.

Some day, no doubt, the Quest will find her way silently into the port she left with flying colors in September last. Returning, she may pass, far in the southern seas, the wreck of the ship Endurance, upon which Sir Ernest made his last previous expedition. She lies off Elephant Island, in the South Shetland group, where she was abandoned by her commander and crew. Both ships may now claim a common sorrow. The Endurance, in memory of a previous disaster, incomparable in its effects with the unhappy experience of the newer ship, no doubt would, if it might, send back to the home land of their commander a silent tribute to his consecration to the thing his hand found to do.

## The Ideal Management

MUCH discussion has lately been waged, in London theatrical clubs and gatherings devoted to the interests of the stage, with regard to the ideal form of theatrical management. As many leading actors and actresses have, during the past year or so, made personal ventures into management the voice of practical experience has been to the fore in these discussions and has been usually uplifted in warning. Mr. Arthur Wontner, especially, has emphatically announced that no actor who values his work should take on his shoulders the double task of looking after the financial side of management and playing a leading part in the production. To his mind, the financial side of the stage is chilling to the zeal of the artist, who should be left to pursue his own work unfettered by hampering financial details. The business man, on the other hand, rarely looks at art from an unbiased point of view. To him the play that is not a potential money-maker fails to justify its production.

There is, no doubt, much truth in this opinion, based as it is on the opposing views of two differing types of men, and history proves that the most satisfactory form of management is that of two partners, one of whom is responsible for the artistic side and the other for the commercial interests of the firm. The management in London that now exemplifies this idea is that of Sir Gerald du Maurier and Frank Curzon, and their theatrical output has numbered a succession of plays of sufficient interest to please the public and not to bore the intelligent patron.

Many so-called actor-managerships have a governing body or committee which attends to the financial side, as in the case of Sir George Alexander. The actor-manager who manages everything himself may be saved by his isolation from the little fret of warring opinions, but he runs the risk of becoming a slave to the material viewpoint or of heading straight for bankruptcy. The true artist is apt to have so high an ideal of his work that he would spend a fortune without a second thought, merely to secure that ideal, when, after all, the better part of his conception can be realized without extravagance if imagination be brought skillfully to bear upon the subject. In theatrical management it is, therefore, often the case that "two heads are better than one," but even those who dispute this dictum are united in their opinion that two heads are better than three. The one thing that every actor dreads is a big syndicate, each and every member of which wants his own way! It is a common experience to hear one manager praise a play for the very points that a previous manager has said would prove an insuperable bar to its chances of success. Opinions differ about plays, perhaps, more than about anything else, and when a theater is run by a syndicate of varying tastes, the result is apt to be chaos.

For one thing, the unacted play takes its color, like the blue frog, not from any ingredients in its own composition, but from the light brought to bear on it in the imagination of the reader. One producer will see that play as a thing of beauty, having in his own mind a clear conception of the effects he could bring out when producing it. Another will think the same play dull because he himself is not the right man to produce it. If the play is read by six people, all used to the work of play reading, there are almost sure to be three or four of that six who, when the play is actually produced, will feel that it is surprisingly different from their preconceived idea.

For this reason, and for many others, a play may be viewed by different people, all equally intelligent and equally experienced, from very different angles. If this is so with regard to professional readers and their opinions of plays, it is even more so with regard to the men composing the syndicates at the back of managements, for these men are often inexperienced in the practical detail of production, and a play in manuscript to them is only too frequently a collection of words which they view from the literary standpoint or from that of the average novel-reader. When a syndicate of this type has to do with an actor of zeal and enthusiasm, to whom a play is a living thing that he desires to serve with reverent care, difficulty is certain to arise, and the artist, at any rate, will be likely to suffer. Even if, in the end, he succeeds in convincing his syndicate of the rightness of his contentions, the achievement will have been attended with hardships as well as delays. That is why actors are not by any means in favor of the big syndicate: more they regard it as a source of most unprofitable dissension.

## Editorial Notes

LORD ATHOLSTAN of Montreal, animated presumably by a very laudable desire to ameliorate the sufferings of humanity, has offered a reward of $100,000 "to the graduate or student of any recognized university who, within five years of date, is the first to discover a medicinal treatment for the effective cure of cancer." A medicinal cure for this evil has indeed yet to be discovered, and Lord Atholstan's offer will no doubt greatly stimulate the endeavors and researches of university men in that direction. But if it were primarily the purpose of the donor to end suffering rather than to exalt either a class or a theory, it seems odd that he should appeal only to university students or graduates, and manifest no interest in the curing of cancer unless it should be effected medicinally. As a journalist of repute, Lord Atholstan must be aware that the healing of cancer without the use of drugs or the knife has been effected in so many officially recorded cases that the honor of first discovering that method is no longer open.

THE degreeless Cantab co-eds of England are being invited to form a separate institution, and thus have a definitely feminine university on the lines of Vassar and Bryn Mawr. The feeling seems to gain ground that women students would be better off if they had a first-class university which could be adapted directly to their needs. And this circumstance recalls the story, told on an American platform recently, of two Chinese men students who were selected to take the negative side in a debate on the question, "Shall Chinese women go to men's universities?" As they were advocates of the co-ed system, they were in consternation as to what to do, when a bright solution was found for them by an American authority. "You can very conscientiously oppose women going to the men's universities," she said, "Just show that these universities are not good enough for them and that they ought to have much better ones of their own." The two men took her advice and won the debate. After all, the cause of education at present may be better served by British women trying the experiment of differentiation, and even going one better than their brothers in advanced educational institutions.

SO FAR as the use of airplanes is to be accepted as a mark of progress, Argentina and Uruguay give evidence of being not one whit behind the countries that are presumed to have had airplanes forced upon them by the requirements of the war. A passenger service by airplane has recently been established between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and thus the most up-to-date method of conveyance is compressing a journey which has required a whole night by so-called "palatial" steamer into the brief compass of one hour. That sort of thing is happening in many places up north, of course. The point is that South America is keeping pace with the after-war developments. If the airplanes on the Buenos Aires-Montevideo route were not enough to indicate this, it would be pointed quite surely by the fact that the man who was the first to travel as a passenger on this route had just completed a contract with the Argentine Government, on behalf of the du Ponts, for the purchase of more than a million dollars' worth of ammunition for the Argentine Army.

IS THE United States taking any steps, officially, to preserve the war slang of her former expeditionary army to France? For war slang will have considerable importance in the development and modification of the English language, and Great Britain has already undertaken to classify it. Depend upon it, what "Tommy" said at the front and took back to "Blighty" with him, and what "the Yank" culled from his rough experiences on European battlefields will be an inspiration to word-lovers for a long time to come. Thus there is a peculiar interest attaching to the work to be published under the direction of the chief of the British Imperial War Museum. The language which, however humble and trivial in some of its phases, was drawn from the soldiers often by an instinct of self-preservation, and fell from their lips in the form of jest or satire, will perhaps never disappear from English speech. The slang of today often becomes the classic tongue of tomorrow.

VASSAR COLLEGE, in spite of the Vice-President's remarks anent its radical tinge, should be quite satisfied with the influence it is wielding on the education of women in the United States. It has recently been discovered that the college can boast the remarkably large number of ten deans among its graduates. There are Vassar deans of women undergraduates at Brown University; Reed College, Portland, Ore.; Pennsylvania State College, Leland Stanford University, Kentucky College for Women, Iowa State College, Goucher College, the University of Kentucky, and the Army Nurses' Training School. And of course there is Ella McCaleb, dean of Vassar. Certainly this is an excellent showing for any one college.